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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Italy Dampens Paris' Peace Hope On Eve of Tri-partite Parleys

Old-Fashioned Military Alliances at Grips With Covenant

'Europe Today'

In Present Crisis League Function as Good-will Center Is Stressed

This is the second of a series of eight timely Monitor articles on "Europe Today" which deal with the difficult problem of how to maintain the peaceful equilibrium of Europe. The first of the series, by the Marquis of Lothian, appeared in the Monitor on Tuesday. Others will follow.

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—From the viewpoint of an ideal League, the rage for the formation of alliances in Europe should be deprecated. It is true that the statesmen feel themselves obliged to borrow their phraseology from the Covenant, and to profess that they are intent on seconding the League. But the incompatibility of particular friendships with the universal association contemplated by the League, was emphatically affirmed by its founders. If A and B are pledged to act together, it is obvious they have alienated their freedom of judgment, not only outside but within the League.

The League, however, naturally finds some difficulty in protesting against this tendency to revert to the old diplomatic combinations. It has been called upon to register public treaties which join up two or more nations in virtual opposition to another nation or set of nations.

League Not to Blame

The League itself cannot be blamed for the shortcomings of the various countries. If Europe is still at sixes and sevens, Geneva cannot magically restore order. The League, as it was conceived in 1919, was the outcome of a very general change of heart among the people of Europe. It denoted the desire for a new system of international relations. It supplied the machinery, but the motive-power must be supplied by the peoples. They too must supply the engineers to use the machinery for good or bad purposes. If any blame for the present state of Europe should be given, that blame must be put where it belongs—namely, on the separate governments, and not on the League.

After surveying the work done at Geneva at close quarters, I am bound truthfully to assert that many of the foreign ministers and others who come together in the Swiss city, are just as nationally-minded by the Lake Leman as they are at home. Their policies are national policies. They endeavor to line up their colleagues in accordance with their own views and sympathies. Something good undoubtedly comes out of these meetings, despite this general attitude, for, with so many nations present, it is obviously necessary to modify policies and to find a common denominator. Unfortunately, however, the result is too often negative. Compromises and postponements are all too prevalent.

League's Record

It is unnecessary here to discuss the record of the League outside Europe—in the Far East, in South America, in Africa. Nor would it be appropriate to consider its non-political functions, such as the protection of women and children, the suppression of the opium and the slave traffic, and a host of economic, humanitarian, and technical questions. These are extremely important and would alone justify the League experiment. Yet the public is rightly anxious that the League should perform its all-important function in the establishment of peace.

The League has been helpful in the European political field. It has proved to be a safety valve as well as an instrument of collective supervision and organization. Its recent handling of the Saar plebiscite and the transference of that territory to Germany is a striking example of its high utility. In Danzig, where it is represented by a high commissioner, it has admirably fulfilled its task. Balkanic disputes have been settled satisfactorily. In such matters as the exceedingly dangerous quarrel between Yugoslavia and Hungary, which might have resulted in war, the League performed a notable service for the peace of Europe.

League's Difficulty

Here we must put our finger on the principal defect of the League so far as Europe is concerned. The Covenant was linked up with the 1919 treaties, and is being turned into the champion of the "status quo" in Europe. That is, of course, a losing cause. The consensus is that the status quo cannot be indefinitely maintained. The effort to maintain it, whether outside the League or through the League, merely emphasizes the tremendous division in Europe. Again, this is not the fault of the League as such. The framers of the Covenant, foreseeing this difficulty, inserted an article which calls for the peaceful transformation of unjust and perilous provisions. Unfortunately, this article has been ignored by the static nations, which lay stress on

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By a Staff Artist

Viscount Snowden

British Labor Leader Who Criticizes Government's Policy on Ethiopia

Snowden Warns Of 'Combustibles' In African Rift

Former British Labor Leader Protests Against Bowing to Warlike Duce

By Viscount Snowden

British Labor Leader and Former Chancellor of the Exchequer

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TILFORD, Surrey, Eng., Aug. 15—The Italo-Ethiopian dispute has in it all the elements of a world war.

International affairs are now so interrelated an apparently trivial incident may have immense unexpected consequences.

The murder of an Austrian Archduke was the match which set into a huge conflagration combustible material which for years had been accumulating.

"Combustibles"

The elements constituting the present menace to world peace as a result of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia may be summarized as follows:

1. The Covenant of the League of Nations and the Paris Pact make an isolated dispute the business of all the signatories to these documents.

2. Unprovoked attack by one of the nations upon another member of the League compels the League to come to the assistance of the jeopardized nation. Under the Paris Pact such an attack becomes a violation of international law and morality.

3. If Italy persists in her declared intention to attack and conquer Ethiopia, then her action is clearly in violation of both the Covenant of the League and the conditions of the Paris Pact. In the event of war the League must, if it discharges its obligations,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Aloisi Voices Demands for Dominance in Ethiopia

Laval as Go-Between

Portugal Has No Intention of Giving Colonies to Preserve Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 15—Italy's aims in Ethiopia as presented by Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy to Premier Pierre Laval of France, today, are incompatible with a peaceful solution of the problem.

Unless they are radically modified in tomorrow's conference between France, Britain and Italy, war in East Africa accompanied in all probability by a conclusive crisis within the League of Nations appears inevitable.

Frankly faced, this is the situation on the eve of the scheduled opening of the Paris tri-partite talks. That Italy will radically modify her demands, however, is still hoped and felt possible in official quarters.

This does not mean the seriousness of the situation is underestimated in France. On the contrary, something approaching desperation is apparent in the perseverance with which both diplomatic circles and the press cling to the conviction that a compromise formula can be found. But it is clear, now that British and Italian representatives have presented their viewpoints, that such a formula is possible only if Italy can be brought to accept far less than her initial demands.

Italy Wants Peace—But

The first formal presentation of the Italian thesis at the Quai d'Orsay by Baron Aloisi and the new Italian Ambassador to France, Cittorio Cerrutti, is understood to have contained assurances of Italy's desire for peaceful settlement of the dispute but coupled with political and military as well as economic conditions which neither the Negus of Ethiopia nor the British Government nor the League of Nations could accept.

Although complete discretion prevails as to the details of the talk, it is believed Premier Mussolini's claims include the following:

1. Economic predominance in Ethiopia, permitting Italy to "pursue its policy of colonization and civilization";

2. An Italian railroad across Ethiopia, between Eritrea and Somaliland;

3. Security for these latter possessions, which in Italian eyes would mean, in addition to some adjustment of existing frontiers, "disarmament" of Ethiopia, under Italian control—which is equivalent to Italian policy privileges, if not outright military and political predominance.

Obviously, these demands exceed anything either Ethiopia or Britain would willingly assent to.

Laval Intermediary

Thus far Premier Laval is confining himself to the role of intermediary between Britain's insis-

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Five-Power Naval Conference In October Urged by British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—The Five-Power Naval Conference is not going to be sidetracked if the British Government can help it, the Monitor was informed by Downing Street today.

The Government views of how in its opinion things might proceed to bring about a conference which is due before the end of the year to replace the Washington and London naval treaties expiring in 1936, have just been communicated to the United States, Japan, France and Italy.

Whitehall's idea is to get on as quickly as possible with the preliminaries, which it feels are necessary. Thus the preliminary talks with French and Italians and possibly with Russians have still to take place. Advance conversations with Americans, Japanese and Germans have already been held.

It is understood that today's British move is a sequel to the successful mission of Capt. V. H. Danckwerts of the British Admiralty, who last week succeeded in removing the French Ministry of Marines' "pique" over the recent Anglo-German naval agreement. It is understood the French are now ready to send a naval delegation to London to hold preliminary conversations with representatives of the Admiralty here.

When the preparatory bilateral talks between Britain and France and Britain and Italy have been held, the British Government hopes it will then be possible to have rather wider conversations somewhere in October. Actual convocation of the 1935 conference will of course come from washington. The conference is most likely to be held in London, but no invitations have yet been issued by the United States.

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Amoskeag Mill May Quit N. E., Warns Bridges

N. H. Governor Sees World's Largest Textile Plant Beset by Strife

South Now Beckons

The serious crisis now facing New England textile makers was graphically described today by Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who said that events now culminating may force the great Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., the largest in the world, to close within 90 days and move to the South.

Observers were quick to note that any situation applying to the Amoskeag mills in particular could properly be translated to cover the industry as a whole in this section. The Governor, however, confined his comments to the mills in his own State.

Lower wage scales in the South, increased Japanese competition, and growing threats of more labor trouble in this section—exemplified by strikes in Salem—were named by Governor Bridges today as being the causes for the possible movement of New England textiles to the South.

Cheap Power Beckons

Beckoning to New England industry, observers pointed out, is the cheaper power probably to result from the TVA project and the fact that recent air conditioning advances make it possible to create ideal factory moisture conditions in that section now.

Just as textiles sought New England sites a century ago in order to find cheap water power, combined with the atmospheric conditions which allowed proper moisture for working the cotton and wool, so they now are seeking cheaper electric power and freedom from the labor troubles which are said by Governor Bridges to be more of a menace in this section than in the South.

No Word From Mill

The Amoskeag mill now employs 11,000 workers. Normally, there are 14,000. Total textile employment in New England is now 91,000.

Officials of the Amoskeag Mills could not be reached this afternoon, but so far as could be learned the firm now has no southern affiliations.

Lord Baden-Powell Marks End of Tour With Another Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Aug. 15—Scouts of this harbor town gave Lord and Lady Baden-Powell a hearty welcome when they returned from a nine months' visit to Scouts in America, Australia, Africa and the East.

Not only did they give the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide a hearty welcome, they gave them a hearty send-off at the same time. For Lord Baden-Powell had only returned home for 24 hours. Then he was off to Stockholm for the world Rover Scout Moot, and the Scout Conference.

The Chief Scout declared that he had enjoyed every minute of his long voyage. He held rallies at Port Said, Colombo, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Kangsar, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Semarang, and Thursday Island.

When in Australia the Chief Scout presided at the Jamboree near Melbourne, where 23 countries were represented among the 11,000 Scouts assembled in camp.

"There was little difference to be detected," Lord Baden-Powell declared on his return, "in the extent to which the ideals and spirit of Scouting were grasped by all the boys with whom I came in contact."

"On Thursday Island," he continued, "I was greeted by 200 Scouts and Guides—out of a total population of only 700. At other places there were long waiting lists for every troop."

Rockefeller Gives $25,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A gift of about $25,000,000 in June by John D. Rockefeller Jr., to unidentified individuals and charitable organizations was reported today by the National Securities Commission. The gift was dated June 28. President Roosevelt's recommendation for higher taxes on such presentations reached Congress June 19.

This one consisted of 2,100,000 shares of Socony Vacuum Corporation common stock, and it reduced his holdings in this security to 2,815,000 shares. This followed one made in March of 85,000 shares of the same stock, valued at about $1,000,000, to unnamed educational and scientific corporations.

The recipients were not disclosed in the report made under the Securities Exchange Act. That requires officers and directors and holders of more than 10 per cent of a corporation's securities to inform the commission promptly of changes in their holdings.

The latest gift so reduced the Rockefeller holdings that he no longer has 10 per cent of Socony. Since he is neither director nor officer of the company he will not be required to report further changes.

Reports today and previously show Mr. Rockefeller holds various oil securites with a current market value of about $180,000,000. Besides the 2,852,000 of Socony Vacuum held as of June 30, he had 1,306,828 common shares of Standard Oil of California as of Feb. 28, 1935, and 2,142,422 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Sustained Recovery Forecast

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally prominent statistician, asserted today that present prospects indicate business will be able to hold most of its recent gains during the rest of this year, and even to add more before the period is ended.

"There is a more solid basis for the prevailing cheerfulness of business sentiment than the impressive and important fact that stock market quotations have been advancing for five consecutive months," he said in his monthly survey of trade and industry.

"The really justifiable reason for a greater measure of optimism lies in the fact that this summer for the first time during the depression, business recovery has been able to hold most of its gains."

Calling the Federal Reserve Board's index of the volume of industrial production, "our most reliable indicator of business activity," Colonel Ayres said it recorded its lowest level three years ago, in the summer of 1932, and added:

"Four times since then industrial production as measured by that index has staged good recoveries, and on the three earlier occasions most of the gains have been shortly lost again, but this time they have been mostly held."

After the first recovery upturn, he said, 89 per cent of the gains were lost: then 68 per cent of the gains that followed several months after the bank crisis in 1933 were lost, and after the third recovery period which started in the spring of 1934, the loss was 107 per cent as great as the gain.

"Finally, a fourth recovery began last autumn and ran up to the first of this year," Colonel Ayres said. "Since then the general course of production has been a slowly declining one, which appears now to have been checked. During this decline only 26 per cent of the advance has been lost."

To this he added: "The present prospects are that we shall be able to hold most of the recent gains during the rest of this year and even to add something more before its close."

U. S. Takes Big Step in Social Aid

Signing of Security Act by President Opens Way to Aged and Needy

States Must Do Part

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The way is open today for the greatest measure of social protection to American citizens ever afforded by their government. Late yesterday President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act in the presence of the key individuals who helped carry through the most momentous measure of the 1935 session. In a few days he will appoint the three administrators who will put the act into operation.

The Social Security Act throws an anchor of safeguard to about 30,000,000 Americans. It directly affects three groups: the aged, the unemployed, and women and children. Old people have under its provisions a system of pensions and a system of insurance.

States Must Now Act

Unemployed will have a form of insurance against joblessness just as fast as state legislatures adopt their own measures of meeting the federal provisions. Through an enormous expansion of federal services, aid to children and to mothers will be available on unprecedented scale.

The first year's cost will run to $100,000,000, but by 1950 a pay-roll tax is expected to channel annually about $2,700,000,000 into a vast stabilizing fund intended to reduce the pinch of depressions and give every worker a reserve upon which he can fall when the specter of unemployment descends.

The entire system, in President Roosevelt's words on signing the bill, is part of a structure ". . . that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness."

President Defines Intent

The President's statement follows:

Today a hope of many years' standing is in large part fulfilled. The civilization of the past hundred years, with its startling industrial changes, has tended more and more to make life insecure. Young people have come to wonder what would be their lot when they came to old age. The man with a job has wondered how long the job would last.

This Social Security measure gives at least some protection to 30,000,000 of our citizens who will reap direct benefits through unemployment compensation, through old-age pensions and through increased services for the protection of children and the prevention of ill health.

We can never insure 100 per cent of the population against 100 per cent of the hazards and vicissitudes of life, but we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age.

This law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete, a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions, to act as a protection to future administrations of the government against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy, a law to flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation, in other words, a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness.

Thanks All Who Helped

I congratulate all of you ladies and gentlemen, all of you in the Congress, in the executive departments and all of you who come

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How Age Benefits Work Out

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 15

BELOW is a table showing what an individual could expect in the way of old-age benefits under the social security bill, assuming an average monthly salary over a specified number of years.

No portion of an income over $250 a month would be subject to the new old-age benefit taxes, and the maximum monthly benefit therefore, is $85.

Average Monthly Salary	Years of Employment 5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
$25	(1)	$15.00	$16.25	$17.50	$18.75	$20.00	$21.25	$22.50	$23.75
$50	$15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00
$75	16.25	20.00	23.75	27.50	31.25	35.00	38.75	42.50	46.25
$100	17.50	22.50	27.50	32.50	37.50	42.50	47.50	51.25	53.75
$125	18.75	25.00	31.25	37.50	43.75	50.00	53.13	56 25	59.38
$150	20.00	27.50	35.00	42.50	50.00	53.75	57.50	61.25	65.00
$175	21.25	30.00	38.75	47.50	53.13	57.50	61.88	66 25	70.63
$200	22.50	32.50	42.50	51.25	56.25	61.25	66.25	71.25	76.25
$225	23.75	35.00	46.25	53.75	59.38	65.00	70.63	76.25	81.88
$250	25.00	37 50	50.00	56.25	62.50	68.75	75.00	81.25	85.00

(1) Lump sum payment of $52.50. The retirement age is 65.

Legislature Ends Longest Session; 500 Bills Passed

Curley's Power Broken on $4,000,000 in Bonds by G. O. P. Bloc

Eighty-two "untouchable" Massachusetts Representatives today are back in their districts rejoicing that they succeeded in breaking Governor Curley's iron grip over the 1935 Legislature which prorogued at 4:23 this morning after the longest session in the State's history.

The Curley control was broken when his $4,000,000 bond issue for a "work and wages" building program was killed by an 82-member Republican bloc led by Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House. This defeat was only the Governor's second complete setback on major issues during the 1935 session which sat for 226 days, 20 days longer than the 1911 and 1919 sessions, and prorogued 18 days later than the 1911 Legislature.

The promise that the Republican bloc would sit "until snow flies" rather than vote for the bond issue forced the Governor to abandon his threat to hold the Legislature in session until it did pass the issue.

A Liberal Session

The failure to approve the bond issue kept the 1935 Legislature from gaining the name of being the freest spending legislature in the history of the Commonwealth. As it is, the session just prorogued is topped in financial liberality only by the 1931 Legislature which approved expenditures totaling $79,600,000, including a $13,000,000 bond issue.

The 1935 group approved a $75,500,000 expenditure program. This included a $13,000,000 bond issue for highways and a state budget of approximately $62,500,000.

The budget was balanced last night by passage of a $10,000,000 state tax, the previously authorized diversion of $9,500,000 from the highway fund to the general fund, and a 10 per cent surtax on incomes. The bond issue is to be amortized from the gasoline tax.

The Governor, despite his defeat on the $4,000,000 bond issue, did not entirely lose control of the Legisla-

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, Aug. 15

Ethiopia—Three-Power Parley in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One man knows today whether Italian demands on Ethiopia are likely to be modified far enough for peace—and he isn't talking. Premier Laval's swarthily discreet features revealed nothing when he emerged from pourparlers with Baron Aloisi. Anyone's guess is equally newsy. We may know more after the formal tripower talks tomorrow.

Addis Ababa: Several Ethiopian business firms suspended business today, the Associated Press reports, in the belief that war is inevitable. Ammunition trains are reported in preparation.

Lisbon: Scratch Africa and more than one colonial power bristles. Portugal flared up over yesterday's ingenious Paris proposal that Italy and Germany satisfy their land hunger by buying from Lisbon. "We don't need money," is in effect the Lisbon Government's reply.

Italy's demands at Rome: Page 1.

Security Bill—U. S. Starts on New Path

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Yesterday — as American social history goes — a dream championed by lone voices; today, law.

Interest shifts swiftly from the Social Security Act itself, signed last night by President Roosevelt, to ask: Who are the three to administer this measure profoundly affecting the welfare of a nation? Outside the Department of Labor, they will direct ramified bureaus. Federal and state authorities join with labor and management to protect age, the unemployed, women and children.

Only a beginning, the President said. In his opinion, a historic beginning. Individualistic America, driven by economic necessity and startled by social extremists flourishing in its midst, compromises. Germany and England long ago went farther. But in America it is new, and big news.

Long-range social effects: Page 1.

General Election—Canada Votes Oct. 14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Campaign guns began booming today as writs went out for general election Oct. 14. Liberals, led by W. L. Mackenzie King, have long awaited the day. Their rumblings against Premier R. B. Bennett's new deal presage a hot fight, with Canada's economic future likely to take a fundamental turn.

On the eve of Parliament's dissolution yesterday, Mr. Bennett partially revised his Cabinet. Appointments and retirements brought four new ministers: Lieut. Col. G. R. Geary, Justice; J. Earl Lawson, National Revenue; William G Ernst, Fisheries; and Samuel Gobeil, without portfolio. Marine, Post Office and Finance await further adjustments. Finance may remain open until election.

Greece—General Strike Fails

ATHENS (AP)—A heralded general strike throughout the nation was only partially successful and passed off without incident.

Hoover—In New York Meets Republicans

NEW YORK—Herbert Hoover, his business here incomplete, postponed leaving for home until today. He has seen some of the leading Republicans in New York. The consensus among Mr. Hoover's supporters was that "vindication" of the Hoover Administration should be one of the chief objects of the campaign and second only to election of a Republican President.

Meat Strike—Housewives Appeal to Washington

DETROIT (AP)—Leaders of the housewives' meat-buying strike have announced that they will send a delegation to Washington to ask Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to assist them in obtaining a nationwide reduction in meat prices. A mass meeting was called for choosing delegates to go to Washington. Another delegation will be elected to interview meat packers in Chicago.

Crime—Drive Extended to New York Parks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The drive against crime in New York was carried today into all park areas of the five boroughs. More than 700 vagrants in the city playgrounds and recreation centers were rounded up last night. These arrests followed a series of robberies and attacks on individuals in the parks during the last week.

Most of the men arrested and taken into night court were unkempt derelicts. Their morale and their personal discipline were found to be so low that they shunned municipal lodging houses because of the simple routine there.

Wild Life—'Restoration' Institute Formed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Restoration" of wild life in the United States to its natural habitat "wherever possible" is the aim of the American Wild Life Institute, organized by prominent sportsmen here yesterday. Thomas H. Beck, president of the Crowell Publishing Company, and chairman of the Connecticut Fish and Game Commission, was elected president. He said the institute would co-operate with the Biological

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National Park Road Link In New England

Massachusetts Chosen for First Steps in Tying Up Entire System

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley gain control of Governor's Council, opening way to dictatorial powers—Legislature prorogue at 4:23 this morning—"Horror pamphlets" as highway safety aids assailed by organized motorists—Violence at Pequot Mill strikes speed up efforts at settlement.

***In Saddle*—Governor Can Oust Opponents**

Governor Curley became virtual political dictator of Massachusetts at 4:30 this morning.

In a move—somewhat anticipated by political foes—he named Edmond Cote, a member of the Governor's Council and a Republican, to serve as chairman of the Fall River Finance Board. This creates a vacancy on the Council which the Governor may now fill with a Democratic friend, giving him a 5-4 majority.

This means that the Governor can now remove heads of departments held over from previous administrations and then have his new appointees approved by the Council without the opposition and cavil which have marked previous similar efforts.

In view of the Governor's move, which followed close upon prorogation of the Legislature at 4:23 this morning, State House observers today were quick to predict a wholesale "clean-out" of hold-over appointees within a short time.

One of the first expected to be removed is Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. Previous gubernatorial efforts to remove Mr. Hultman have been blocked by the Council.

The Governor's move brought forth veritable turmoil in the State House today. Republican Councillors threatened to block Mr. Cote's transfer, but their threats seemed fruitless to observers who felt sure the Governor would complete the action when the Council meets a week from today.

Philip S. Russell of Fall River, who was the Democratic opponent of Mr. Cote in the election for councillor, was named by Governor Curley as his choice to succeed Mr. Cote on the Council. Persistent State House rumor today had it that two other Republicans on the Council, Frank A. Brooks of Winchester and J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, would be elevated to more remunerative positions by the Governor and their places filled with Democrats.

As a member of the Governor's Council, Mr. Cote received $1000 yearly. As head of the Fall River Finance Commission his salary will be $4000 a year.

Winfield A. Shuster, Republican Councillor of East Douglas, termed the Governor's action "lacking in moral ethics." He particularly stressed his regrets for "men like Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; Henry Long, Tax and Corporation Commissioner, and Richard Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare, who have served the people long and well, but unless they truckle under to Curley they will go."

***Parks*—Massachusetts Chosen for Road Chain**

The Federal Government has chosen Massachusetts as the state in which to start a county-wide highway system connecting the great national park system. This became known in Boston today as surveyors engaged in plotting out a new route from Washington, D. C. to Worcester.

While ostensibly the new road appears to be only a new route joining the two cities, members of the New England Regional Planning Commission explained today that the Washington-Worcester route is merely the first link in the system which will run up to Acadia National Park in Maine and ultimately out West where it will take in all the 22 National Parks in this country.

A possible route might run from Washington to Maine, out to Yellowstone in Wyoming, Rocky Mountain in Colorado, Bryce Canyon in Utah, Crater Lake in Oregon, Yosemite in California, Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, Great Smoky Mountains in North Carolina and thence back to Washington. Intermediate parks would, of course, be included in the route.

Principal thought behind the project is to build a new high-speed route which circles large cities and makes the National Parks more readily available to increased numbers of visitors.

[Complete picture of the Federal Government's surprising new plan is given on page 2.]

***Prorogued*—Legislature Closes in Early Dawn**

Boston awoke this morning to find the Massachusetts State Legislature finally prorogued. End of the record-breaking session came at 4:23 this morning, but even as weary legislators departed for home they carried with them threats of a special session which may come next fall.

The final hectic hours of delibera-

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Boston Day... Park Chain, Curley, Legislature, Bonds...

(Continued from Page 1)

tion were marked by the following action:

1. Defeat in the House of Governor Curley's $4,000,000 public building bond issue.

2. Passage and signing by the Governor of the permissive bill for demolition of the Boston Elevated structure and substitution of a tunnel.

3. Final passage of the supplementary budget of $2,367,340. This question brought up a bitter last-minute fight over a $40,000 item involving installation of heat control devices in the Gardner State Hospital and the State Teachers' College at Framingham. Total state budget was fixed at $61,908,677.

The Legislature convened on Jan. 2 and was in session 226 days. On July 29 the body passed the previous length-of-session record, established in 1911.

[Review of principal legislative action this session is presented on page 1.]

Partial Victory Preceded Defeat of Bond Issue

Paradoxically, first indication that the $4,000,000 issue would fail of final passage came while the measure was experiencing partial victory. The House passed it to be engrossed by a vote of 130 to 83. Observers were quick to note that only 81 votes were needed to block the two-thirds majority required for final enactment.

They remembered that last week a Republican bloc had prevented enactment on a similar bond issue, so predicted similar fate would meet the new bond proposal. This assumption was found correct when the vote on enactment was taken early last night. The bond opponents held 82 in line, defeating passage by the narrow margin of one vote.

Governor Curley had threatened to send another message to the legislature demanding a bond issue, and had even gone so far as to declare he would keep the two houses in session 'until the snow flys" unless they voted the funds. After defeat of the bill last night, however, he agreed to let the session prorogue without further action.

Around the State House today, though, it was freely predicted that the Governor will call a special session within 60 days to consider another building program bond issue.

Guard Disturbed Curley, Sleeping After Labors

With a goodly supply of quill pens, Governor Curley remained on duty at the State House all through the night. Several times shirt-sleeved legislators burst into his room with bills to sign. He read them over and wielded a quill, or new fountain pen on each.

About 4 o'clock this morning, a State House guard, making his rounds entered the Governor's outer office. On a long bench there he observed a sleeping gentleman, covered with newspapers.

The guard gruffly awakened the slumberer declaring, "You can't sleep here!"

"Don't you know who I am?" the man sleepily protested, "I'm Governor Curley."

The guard, it is reported, walked right out of the room, under a door that was closed.

[Many humorous things occurred during the record session, points out a feature on page 3.]

Boston Obtains Power To Raze the Elevated

Final passage and signing of the El bill cleared the way for removal of the present overhead structure and the substitution of tunnels over any part of the system that Mayor Mansfield and the Boston City Council choose. The bill is purely permissive and leaves final decision contingent upon city officials and the approval by federal authorities of concomitant PWA expenditures.

The bill is important mainly in that it gives Boston the power to exceed statutory debt limit to borrow any amount necessary for El removal purposes. Mayor Mansfield has indicated he will approve only of a $7,000,000 loan.

The Mayor originally asked for permission to remove the structure from Sullivan Square to Haymarket Square, but the bill as finally passed gives him lattitude enough to remove all the elevated trustles in Greater Boston, should he and the Council so decide.

The House vote was 125 to 91.

Projects—Senators Go To Washington for Aid

En route to Washington tonight were 18 Massachusetts state senators led by P. Eugene Casey of Milford. They have a tentative appointment to see President Roosevelt on Monday and ask that the Blackstone River valley and Merrimac River valley improvements be undertaken as 100 per cent Federal projects.

Senator Casey said that a clause in the President's $4,800,000,000 fund permits such developments.

Governor Curley announced today that he, too, plans a Washington trip, leaving here on Sunday. He will take William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, with him to see what can be done about matching federal PWA funds with the recently voted $13,000,000 Massachusetts bond issue for highway building.

Safety—Motor Club Opposes 'Horror Pamphlet'

Reopening of the conflict over the so-called "horror phamphlet" being distributed by state police as an experiment in accident prevention was promised today by the Boston Automobile Club. It will take the advisability of this practice into consideration at the next meeting of its board of directors. Reading the phamphlet for the first time today, Harry Stoddard, secretary of the club, made a wry face and asked, "Why do they think such gruesome details will ever curb accidents?"

Some 500 pamphlets have already been distributed by the state police to potential accident drivers. That was sufficient to raise a loud outcry from motorists, particularly the sensitive driver. State Police Head Paul A. Kirk's idea was that an intimate knowledge by the public of the disastrous results of reckless driving would help to curb accidents by creating an unforgettable mental impression. The road violator is asked by state police to pull over to the curbing to read the prepared "horror" list. As one motorist declared: "It made my hair curl." But his resentment at having to read the pamphlet made him forget that the purpose of the booklet was to make him a better driver.

Said William A. Thibodeau, head of the Automobile Legal Association, "In the long experience of this organization, I have never known any progress to be made toward safety by trying to scare the motorist into doing anything." In fairness to Colonel Kirk he believed that a certain type of motorist required such treatment. But motorists today claimed that the type of motorist referred to by Colonel Kirk should be put off the road, not forced to read stories that build up fear of accidents which might possibly throw into a reverse Colonel Kirk's aim to prevent accidents.

Commissioner Kirk declared that this was the first experiment of its kind in the United States. Motor group heads today hoped it would be the last.

Bridge—Plaque Honors Fine Structure at Bourne

High over Cape Cod Canal, a stainless steel plaque was attached to the Bourne Bridge today, announcing that it was the most beautiful 1934 addition to the world of bridgedom. And this was only one of the features of the dedication of the two new links on the Cape-mainland highways. Thousands of persons from all parts of the Cape gathered to hear the visiting speakers, among whom were Governor Curley and other state officials. To these speakers opening a bridge was child's play after the big doings which have just been brought to a close on Boston's Beacon Hill.

As a matter of fact, it wasn't too certain that there would be a celebration at all, early in the day. For the steamship Berkshire, Boston-bound from Philadelphia, fouled the railroad bridge pilings at Buzzards Bay and ran aground. Along with the rising tide, which floated the vessel, rose the spirits of her 150 passengers, the thousands of spectators, the visiting officials, not to mention the smartly clad marines, with their shiny instruments and shinier buttons—all set to parade.

Charles N. Fitts, of the New England Structural Company, presented the plaque. "We are gathered here today to pay honor to the designer in steel," said Mr. Fitts. He bestowed warm praise upon architects, fabricators, engineers and others who "have not merely tried to serve mankind, but have gone much further and expressed that service in a structure of singular beauty."

The placing of the plaque on the Bourne Bridge marked the seventh such award by the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Divers—Telephone Device Passes Full Test

Two-way communication for deep-sea divers ,whereby a combined loudspeaker and microphone permits telephoning communication between the diver and surface had its first practical test in Boston Harbor today.

Arthur M. Mercer, Boston diver for the last 10 years, who originated the idea of the new apparatus, went down 35 feet at the end of Central Wharf, inspected the piling at the pier, reported OK on the new system.

The two-way unit in the diver's helmet acts as microphone and loudspeaker, eliminates the old-fashioned headphone which, if it slipped off the diver's head, severed contact. Reporters and marine men gathered on the deck of the lighter to observe the test, heard Walter Cradon of the Seaboard Construction Company direct the diver from one piling to another. Apparatus was developed by the United States Sound Company and designed by Frank J. Nunez, engineer.

Marine interests said the equipment revolutionizes deep-sea diving, facilitates salvage work and treasure hunts on the floor of the ocean. Mercer is now working on an electric eye to penetrate the blackness in deep water to expedite salvage operations.

Strike—Violence Deplored by Both Sides

Both sides of the Salem-Peabody cotton textile strike today agreed that immediate steps should be taken to end the strike which began Tuesday. As a result, they will meet tonight to attempt a compromise.

This agreement followed a day and a half of violence in both Peabody and Salem. Last night Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company officials were stoned and their cars impeded by pickets. Today office workers, officials, and police were rushed as they entered the Peabody Danvers Bleachery. Both employer and union leaders today were outspoken in their desires to end the violence.

Tonight's meeting will be chairmanned by Gordon Jameson, federal conciliator. Mr. Jameson, who arranged three previous meetings between the employees and their employers which proved fruitless, is said to have worked out new plans for a quick compromise settlement. Whether these plans will be acceptable to the Independent Sheeting Workers Union and the plant owners remains to be seen.

Neither side appeared ready today to give up on a single point. Union leaders denied the report that they had backed down on their demand for a 25 per cent wage increase. On the other hand mill officials denied a contemplated 20 per cent wage cut that employees declare they are forestalling.

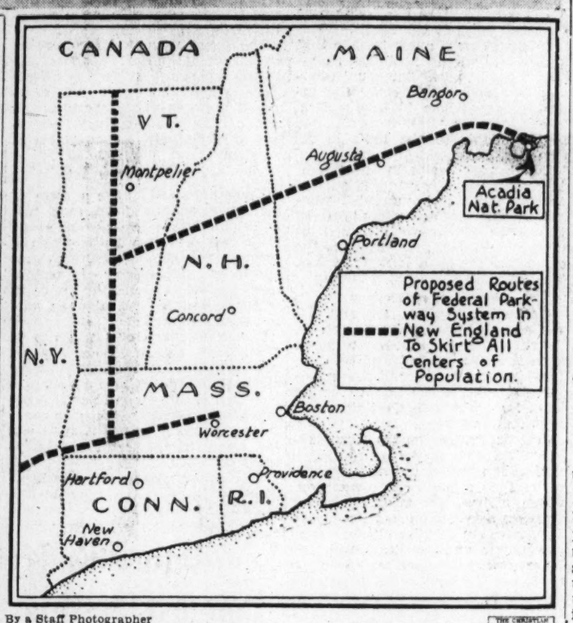
James Burke, secretary of the sheeting workers union, declared today that the employees were willing to conciliate to prevent violence, and secondly to prevent many of their number from being thrown on city relief. Salem and Peabody relief officials declare their funds, if strained by another strike, will not last out the year.

Mackerel—Great Haul Brought to Fish Pier

For some reason unknown to the fishermen, the mackerel have been particularly illusive this year. Hence, it was a pleasant surprise to Boston fishermen to run into a great school of mackerel yesterday down near the tip of the Cape. Result—the biggest mackerel day of the year, 700,000 pounds being brought in at the Fish Pier by 21 boats early this morning.

Wholesale prices immediately dropped off one cent from 4-4¾ cents to 3-3¾ cents a pound. They were big, juicy fish of first-grade quality, evidently from a quiet life of hiding. When they set out to seek new quarters, the fishermen's nets got in the way.

First Link Forged in Superhighway Chain



By a Staff Photographer

Cadillac Mountain Highway in Acadia National Park, Maine

Top—From the Road Up Cadillac Mountain, Highest Point on the Atlantic Eastern Seaboard, Looking Out Over the Park. Bottom—Chart Shows Proposed Federal Highways

Plans for auto road over private right of way between Worcester and Washington expected to extend eventually from Maine to Florida.

The first link in a proposed chain of super-express highways to connect every national park in the United States is being forged by the Federal Government, it was revealed today.

This is the interpretation set by members of the New England Regional Planning Commission on the recent announcement from Washington that the United States bureau of public roads had obtained an appropriation of some $5000 for a preliminary survey of a proposed parkway running from Worcester, Mass., to Washington, D. C.

State officials declared that the proposed roadway would eventually be extended to connect New England, specifically Acadia National Park in Maine, with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee. Looking farther ahead, planning experts envisaged a through way from northern Maine to the Everglades National Park in Florida.

Would Skirt All Cities

A national highway system to provide transportation to all parts of the United States with a minimum of delay and a maximum of safety has been the dream of traffic engineers for years. The "tourway" as the new type of road would be called, would provide the required accessibility. Built wholly for through-way, long-distance traffic, the new-type road would skirt all population centers and incorporate in construction everything that traffic research laboratories have learned about highway safety.

The Worcester to Washington road would constitute the "cornerstone" for the national parkway system which would eventually tie in all federally-operated parkways.

Touring convenience and comfort are primary; national defense is a minor issue.

Through the Berkshires

The route of the proposed Worcester to Washington pike is only tentatively drawn. It would start at a point north of Worcester, run through the Berkshires and enter New York State at a point close to the town of Mt. Washington in southwestern Massachusetts. Thence the road would strike for Washington by some undetermined, direct, inland route.

Somewhere near the town of Mt. Washington, the artery would connect with a proposed sky-line highway along the top of the Berkshires running into Vermont, thence along the top of the Green Mountain ridges to the Canadian border. Vermont has already contemplated its mountain parkway to be built with federal co-operation.

But the State has marked time while hiking organizations thrashed the issue out with the Legislature. The proposed federal roadway to Washington would, it is believed, give strong impetus to the Vermont parkway plans.

Would Be Safety Factor

Mile-a-minute speeds, accompanied by mounting highway casualties have made essential some system of national highways. The parkway system, while encouraging a wider use of national parks, virtually bringing these parks into the back yards of thousands of citizens, would serve the interests of safety by diverting tourist traffic from the local, congested roadways which never were designed to shoulder the traffic burdens that have been thrust upon them.

The federal system is hailed by planning experts as the third chapter in American road building. First was the city or community street. Second came the intercommunity road linking towns and cities. And now comes the move to bind together the four corners of the nation so tightly that the states themselves would resemble individual homesteads within a single community.

"Tourway" Answers Problem

Highway officials predicted that the proposed national highway system of "tourways" or "townless highways" would strike the first telling blow at mounting highway casualties. Enforcement agencies, while doing all that they can to make the roads safe, admit that the chief responsibility for safety rests on the engineer. The "tourway" is the engineer's answer.

How do these tourways differ from the conventional safety road? Their essential difference is that they would be built on absolutely new rights-of-way owned by the state or the Federal Government, hence, completely protected against side-road traffic which would enter only at safeguarded crossings.

The roads would avoid every center of population, keeping all through traffic out of the cities and towns and thus lift much of the heavy upkeep on local roads.

Could Triple Traffic

An ordinary four-lane highway with the usual intersections, parking places and borderland distractions will carry 1500 cars an hour. The proposed new-type road of the same width with protected borderlands would take 5300 cars an hour with safety.

Each roadway for one-way traffic would be separated from the other by wide landscaped center strips to prevent the conflict of headlights. Grade separations would be used in preference to traffic signal lights allowing an estimated 50 per cent increase in the flow of traffic.

Control of borderlands against hot-dog stands and the like, it is figured, would contribute 200 to 300 per cent increase in traffic capacity over the conventional type highway.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Meredith Willson	Baseball game....	Sporting Matinee.
5:15	Agriculture talk.....	and orchestra..	"Instrumentalists"	Sporting Matinee.
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Matinee Musicale.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Soloist; news.....	Tito Guizar.....	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra..	Features; news....	Sketch; reports....	Cowboy songs.....
6:30	News; features.....	Records; soloist..	Minute Men	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC male quartet	State House talk...	and chorus.....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy..	Just Entertainm'nt	Buddy Clark, songs
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	Musical Moments	Sports comment...	News Service.....
7:30	Male quartet.....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ	Dailey's Orchestra.
7:45	McGoogle Family.....	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	"Pop. Varieties"..
8:00	Nickleodeon: comedy	Vallee Varieties:	Merry-Go-Round ..	Radiocast from
8:15	and music.....	Fred Perry; Hen-	Kate Smith's Swa-	Lewisohn Sta-
8:30	Tenor soloist.....	ry Hull; Bobby	nee Music; Jack	dium, New York
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Burns; comedy..	Miller's Orchestra	City; Bizet's
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Manhattan Choir..	opera, "Carmen,"
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks".....	direction of Dr.
9:30	Goldman Band Con-	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	Alexander Small-
9:45	cert from New York	Haenchen's Band.	median; sketches.	ens; New York
10:00	NBC Symphony Or-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Philharmonic-
10:15	chestra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Bing	soloists; orchestra	Symphony Orch-
10:30	conductor: Rudolph	Crosby; Helen	CBS speaker.....	estra; chorus and
10:45	Ganz, pianist.....	Jepson; quartet..	Spotlight Revue...	soloists .....
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Jewish Hour.....	Sports; music.....	Masters's Orch....	.....
11:30	Eddie South and his	Nat. Forum: Sen.	Ernie Holst and	.....
11:45	orchestra	Wheeler, Montana	his orchestra.....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey, reporter.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party; cooking talk; soloists; piano duo.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WAAB, "Our Civil Liberties," Norman Thomas and George Gordon Battle.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom", Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell; Walter C. Kelley, "Virginia Judge."
9:00 WBZ, "Love Me Forever," with Francia White; Jan Peerce; John Barclay; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, American Legion convention; Watertown Band.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramtic sketch.
10:30 WBZ, "Meetin' House"; drama and music with Negro quartet.
10:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety program.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight and Friday, probably local thundershowers Friday; slight temperature change; variable winds, becoming gentle northerly to easterly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight, Friday probably local thundershowers; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair, cooler on the coast tonight and Friday.

Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire: Fair, slightly cooler in extreme south portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle north winds becoming variable over the north portion, and moderate northeast and east over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday, possibly showers over extreme south portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	82	Minneapolis	68	90
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	72	80	New York	76	88
Denver	68	96	Norfolk	78	92
Helena	54	80	Philadelphia	78	92
Jacksonville	80	92	St. Louis	70	80
Kansas City	70	90	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	66	84	Washington	76	94
Miami	84	88			

A—8 a. m., Aug. 15.
B—Maximum Aug. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:51 a. m., height 11.5 feet, and 1:20 p. m., height 11 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Bull Provides Rodeo Attraction In Busy Business Section of Ware

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—A bull, en route by truck from Berkshire County to a Ware auction, stopped off in this city for a half hour early today to entertain hundreds, if not thousands, of city-bound workers. The program, a bit impromptu, was carried out in Merrick Terrace, a small park adjacent to the city library in State Street, the city's second busiest business avenue, and around the base of St. Gaudens' famous statue, "The Puritan," which adorns the park.

William Gurwitz, Ware truck driver, first learned that he and the bull had parted company when Traffic Officer Tom Fleming's whistle appraised him of the fact that all was not according to schedule. The bull had leaped over the high tailboard of the truck, landing on the pavement without apparent injury, and taken to the close-cropped turf of the park.

At the time, shortly after 8 a. m., the State Street traffic flow, both motor and pedestrian, is heavy. Nevertheless the bull received clear track. Fleming, on his near-by street intersection, waved everything to a halt and cars piled up beyond eye reach in no time at all. Those with ringside seats were able to watch operations looking toward capture of the bull, which were taken over mainly by the police, accompanied by volumes of shouted advice from the sidelines.

The police department's official roper appeared not among those present and little progress was made until the arrival of Albert W. Vining, a near by wallpaper merchant, who after one or two trial casts got the rope around the animal's neck and the affair was virtually over.

The bull throughout the episode displayed a nicely co-operative spirit, playing his part perfectly.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Torchbearers," starring Mary Young. South Shore Players, Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

DENNIS — "Saturday's Children," Maxwell Anderson comedy, starring Ruth Gordon, with Donald MacDonald and Philip Huston. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Ariadne," A. A. Milne play, featuring Muriel Kirkland, Tom Stevenson, Mala Roudin and Madelyn Phillips. Oceanside Playhouse 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS — "Whispering Wires," comedy by George M. Cohan, with Betty Campbell and William Mendrek. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"Petticoat Fever," with Rosamund Pinchot, Miriam Battista, Richard Whorf and Robert Ross. Beach Theater, 8:30.

Movies

EXETER — "Headline Woman," with Heather Angel, 2:10, 5:05, 7:55, "Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook and Madeline Carroll.

FINE ARTS—"Romance in Budapest," 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. Shorts and news.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The Virginian," with Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Arlen and Mary Brian. Picturization of Owen Wister's book. Fenway, 2:25, 5:22, 8:19. Paramount, 2:51, 5:38, 8:25. "We're in the Money," with Joan Blondel, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Jalna." From Mazo de la Roche's prize winning novel on the Whiteoaks family. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Shorts.

ORPHEUM — "Woman Wanted," mystery thriller, with Maureen O'Sullivan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "China Seas."

METROPOLITAN—"Every Night at Eight," with George Raft, Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly, and Frances Langford. Mild satire on the radio. 11:10 a. m., 1:37, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. Leo Carrillo on stage and other vaudeville. Tomorrow: "The Irish in Us."

MODERN — "Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. "One Frightened Night," with Mary Carlisle.

BOSTON—"The Cowboy Millionaire," with George O'Brien. 11:32 a. m., 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:09. "Woman in the Dark," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. Mystery written by author of "The Thin Man."

STATE — "Smilin' Through," with Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard and Fredric March. Last showings, 2:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "After the Dance," with Nancy Carroll. Tomorrow: "China Seas."

UPTOWN—"She," from H. Rider Haggard's story, with Helen Gahagan and Randolph Scott. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. "Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati.

TREMONT—"Red Morning," with Stefa Duni and Regis Toomey, and "I've Been Around," with Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Ginger," with Jane Withers, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "The Healer," with Ralph Bellamy.

UNIVERSITY—"Don't Bet on Blondes," with Warren William. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

SOUTH STATION—"Broadway Highlight," oddity; "Gypsy Sweetheart," musical; "Screen Souvenirs," oddity; "King's Jester," cartoon, other shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—In co-operation with Volunteers of America. Albert Holmes, conductor. 25 Hanover Street, North End.

NORTH END CONCERT—ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaele Martino, conductor. North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street, 8.

BROOKLINE CONCERT—First concert by ERA Chamber Symphony Orchestra and second concert by ERA Woodwind and Horn Ensemble, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. At Dean Road shell, 8:15.

Other Events

ERA MOVIES AND CONCERT—"A Bit of Java—Quaint People in Quaint Places." ERA String Quartet, Maitland Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue, 7:45.

MILTON DRAMA AND MUSIC—Plays, "Love in Livery," Brighton-Allston Community Theater, and "The Marriage Proposal," West Roxbury Community Theater, Greater Boston ERA Chorus, CCC Camp, Milton, 8.

SOUTH END—O. E. Bennett in dramatic readings with Negro ERA Orchestra, Grant M. E. (African) Church, 133 Vernon Street, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—Boston ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

Other Events

ERA PANTOMIME—West Roxbury Community Theater group, Hecht Neighborhood House, 20 Bowdoin Street, West End, 2.

NORTH END PLAY—North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, 2.

Fairfield Approves $20,000,000 Grant For Merritt Parkway

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—Members of Fairfield County's legislative delegation have approved an expenditure of $20,000,000 for immediate construction of the Merritt Parkway.

The action, taken at a meeting yesterday afternoon, increases the expenditure by $5,000,000 over the sum first approved.

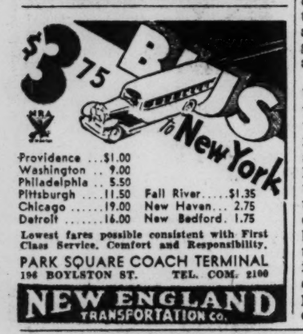
The Federal Government will be asked for a grant of $9,000,000. Application for the allotment was filed today in the office of Leslie A. Hoffman, regional PWA engineer, at Hartford. The county will issue bonds for the balance of the estimated costs. Work is expected to start in December.

The construction plan calls for the elimination of 12 state highway grade crossings, two railroad grade crossings, and 30 of 43 remaining town grade crossings, with the possibility that all may be eliminated.

The parkway as approved calls for two 26-foot traffic lanes separated by a 21-foot parkway. Pavement will be of concrete.

Street Cries in Poem

The earliest collection of street cries is to be found in the fourteenth century poem, "London Lackpenny."



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Chandler & Co.'s special three and a half pound pure wool blankets, rose, blue, orchid, green, rust, peach. 72x84. Usually 6.95 — 5.95

North Star or Kenwood Blankets. Full six feet wide, seven feet long. Exquisite boudoir shade of rose, peach, green, orchid, blue, gold. Silk and satin binding. — 6.95

Puffs filled with pure white wool, extra fine quality rayon taffeta covering. Rose and blue, blue and gold, green and orchid, green and peach, green and gold, rose, blue, green, gold. — 8.95 Usually 10.75

Strathmore Sheets, $1
Exclusive at Chandler & Co. in Boston
Made from selected long staple high grade cotton—three-inch top hems and one-inch bottom hems. Sizes 63x108, 72x99, 72x108.

Irish Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins
Imported direct by Chandler & Company from Ferguson & Sons, Belfast, Ireland.
They are just off the steamship. Fresh, crisp and gleaming white. Five attractive patterns—Chrysanthemum, rose, Adams, scroll, Rococo. 2x2½ yards. $5
Matching napkins. Usually 7.50. 5.00 doz.
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MAGNOLIA—"Ariadne," A. A. Milne play, featuring Muriel Kirkland, Tom Stevenson, Mala Roudin and Madelyn Phillips. Oceanside Playhouse 8:30.
MARSHFIELD HILLS — "Whispering Wires," comedy by George M. Cohan, with Betty Campbell and William Mendrek. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.
WEST FALMOUTH—"Petticoat Fever," with Rosamund Pinchot, Miriam Battista, Richard Whorf and Robert Ross. Beach Theater, 8:30.
Movies
EXETER — "Headline Woman," with Heather Angel, 2:10, 5:05, 7:55, "Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook and Madeline Carroll.
FINE ARTS—"Romance in Budapest," 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. Shorts and news.
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The Virginian," with Gary Cooper, Walter Huston, Richard Arlen and Mary Brian. Picturization of Owen Wister's book. Fenway, 2:25, 5:22, 8:19. Paramount, 2:51, 5:38, 8:25. "We're in the Money," with Joan Blondel, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert.
KEITH MEMORIAL—"Jalna." From Mazo de la Roche's prize winning novel on the Whiteoaks family. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Shorts.
ORPHEUM — "Woman Wanted," mystery thriller, with Maureen O'Sullivan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "China Seas."
METROPOLITAN—"Every Night at Eight," with George Raft, Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly, and Frances Langford. Mild satire on the radio. 11:10 a. m., 1:37, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. Leo Carrillo on stage and other vaudeville. Tomorrow: "The Irish in Us."
MODERN — "Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. "One Frightened Night," with Mary Carlisle.
BOSTON—"The Cowboy Millionaire," with George O'Brien. 11:32 a. m., 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:09. "Woman in the Dark," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy. Mystery written by author of "The Thin Man."
STATE — "Smilin' Through," with Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard and Fredric March. Last showings, 2:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "After the Dance," with Nancy Carroll. Tomorrow: "China Seas."
UPTOWN—"She," from H. Rider Haggard's story, with Helen Gahagan and Randolph Scott. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. "Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati.
TREMONT—"Red Morning," with Stefa Duni and Regis Toomey, and "I've Been Around," with Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.
COOLIDGE CORNER — "Ginger," with Jane Withers, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "The Healer," with Ralph Bellamy.
UNIVERSITY—"Don't Bet on Blondes," with Warren William. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Mystery of Edwin Drood."
SOUTH STATION—"Broadway Highlight," oddity; "Gypsy Sweetheart," musical; "Screen Souvenirs," oddity; "King's Jester," cartoon, other shorts and news. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.
Music
ERA ORCHESTRA—In co-operation with Volunteers of America. Albert Holmes, conductor. 25 Hanover Street, North End.
NORTH END CONCERT—ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaele Martino, conductor. North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street, 8.
BROOKLINE CONCERT—First concert by ERA Chamber Symphony Orchestra and second concert by ERA Woodwind and Horn Ensemble, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. At Dean Road shell, 8:15.
Other Events
ERA MOVIES AND CONCERT—"A Bit of Java—Quaint People in Quaint Places." ERA String Quartet, Maitland Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue, 7:45.
MILTON DRAMA AND MUSIC—Plays, "Love in Livery," Brighton-Allston Community Theater, and "The Marriage Proposal," West Roxbury Community Theater, Greater Boston ERA Chorus, CCC Camp, Milton, 8.
SOUTH END—O. E. Bennett in dramatic readings with Negro ERA Orchestra, Grant M. E. (African) Church, 133 Vernon Street, 8.
Tomorrow
Music
NOON CONCERT—Boston ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.
Other Events
ERA PANTOMIME—West Roxbury Community Theater group, Hecht Neighborhood House, 20 Bowdoin Street, West End, 2.
NORTH END PLAY—North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, 2.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries and non-political fish and game commissioners to carry out its objectives. Walter P. Chrysler is chairman of the board.

Post—Flies for Matanuska With Rogers

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—Wiley Post and Will Rogers flew here yesterday from Fairbanks, stopped a few minutes and then took off for the Matanuska Valley to view the Government's land colonization project.

Transcontinental—Overnight Runs by Air

CHICAGO (AP)—Overnight plane service to Vancouver, B. C., from New York, Cleveland and Chicago was started today by United Airlines. The new direct schedules will be flown via Omaha, Salt Lake, Portland and Seattle to Vancouver.

Mandates—Japanese Competition Occupies Geneva

GENEVA—Japanese competition raised within the Mandates Commission a question yesterday whether states resigned from the League should enjoy trade equality in mandated areas. Osaka has captured the Syrian and Palestine markets, especially in textiles, and buys almost nothing in return. France is reported by the Associated Press as backing a plan to make Japan buy as much as she sells in mandated territories.

Soviets—Red Organ Attacks Fascism

MOSCOW (AP)—The newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, yesterday opened an attack on Naziism, Fascism and "Japanese militarism." The Communist International also began a discussion of alleged preparations for new imperialistic wars. After listening to a long report on alleged war preparations, the Comintern prepared to draw up a plan of action designed to prevent war.

Emir Saud—Welcomed at Jerusalem

JERUSALEM (AP)—Government officials and troops gave a royal welcome to Crown Prince Emir Saud of Saudi, Arabia, yesterday, when he arrived for a two-day visit before proceeding to Amman. Hundreds of sheiks in their colorful desert costumes accompanied the Crown Prince to a Muhammadan mosque after he had inspected the guard of honor.

Rackets—Appeal Taken in New York Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Thomas E. Dewey anti-racketeering inquiry in New York City today stands vindicated a second time. Henry H. Klein, acting as counsel for the B. C. I. Corporation, a real estate holding company, prepared to appeal his second failure to halt the inquiry through injunction proceedings.

Mr. Klein's application for an injunction to prevent Comptroller Frank J. Taylor from spending the $122,000 appropriated for the inquiry to complete this year, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Kenneth P. O'Brien. Mr. Klein claimed it was a waste of taxpayers' money.

Legislature Ends Session

(Continued from Page 1)

ture in the final hours of the session. He pushed through the bill authorizing the City of Boston to borrow an unlimited sum to remove the elevated structure and substitute a subway, a measure which had previously been thrown out.

At the last minute also a measure permitting the State Housing Board to take land by eminent domain for housing projects was rushed through and signed. This measure clears away legal obstacles in the path of federal housing projects.

The Governor's power to swing the Legislature at any given moment was unequaled in the State's history. The only major defeat, other than the bond issue setback, came on his bill to scrap the present billboard regulations, establish a new set of rules and appoint a director of outdoor advertising.

Billboard Controversy

As the billboard industry is close to the Curley home through marriage of his daughter to Edward C. Donnelly, head of the Donnelly Advertising Company, a majority of the legislators refused to pass the measure. Of course, at the last moment, the Governor ordered the bill defeated, giving as his reason the "sudden" discovery that he could change the regulations without additional legislation. Yet it is contended that the Governor realized that he could not win and therefore sent a "death sentence" message for face-saving purposes.

Outstanding among the victories of the Governor was the passage of the $13,000,000 bond issue, for on this measure the Governor's power was at its height, controlling more than two thirds of the votes in both branches. But the issue caused the sharpest fight of the session, which was replete with stiff battles over legislation ranging from the teachers' oath bill to Democrat-supported utility measures.

State Hours Reduced

Other Curley victories included the bill giving a 48-hour work week to state institutional employees at the additional cost of $1,800,000 in annual salaries, the measure increasing the number of days of horse racing from 70 to 90, the surtax on incomes and legislation providing for a $100,000 state recreational advertising campaign.

In many quarters Governor Curley's control over the Legislature is attributed main[ly] to the patronage power gained under the $13,000,000 bond issue for roads, and his promises of roads, bridges and other improvements for districts represented by legislators willing to support the Governor. There is little doubt that in those two ways the Governor's power has been exercised most advantageously. But threats of election reprisals against some legislators, it is understood, also were effective in swinging votes.

Still the Governor's iron-fisted control cannot be said to have worked against the state's interest in every instance, although in the matter of the bond issue, the 48-hour work week bill and similiar legislation his opponents declare the opposite.

Victories for Labor

Were it not for the Governor's stanch support, labor might not have gained its outstanding victories on Beacon Hill this year, which labor itself declares has been the greatest labor year in the history of Massachusetts. Of course, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., as House chairman of the Labor and Industries Committee, played no small part in the successful labor campaign. Yet the results might have been different had labor lacked the Governor's support.

The passage of the anti-injunction measure, greatly restricting the power of the courts to issue injunctions against labor, climaxed labor's legislative year. It ended a 30-year fight by labor to obtain more equitable treatment in the courts during strikes.

Almost matching the anti-injunction bill in importance was the unemployment insurance legislation, establishing an insurance system as soon as differences with the Federal Government measure are ironed out. Employers and employees will start contributing to the fund in 1937.

Revisions were made in the workmen's compensation act so that workers totally and permanently incapacitated by industrial accidents will receive benefits for life instead of only during the previous five-year limit. Weekly compensation payments were set at a $7 minimum, whereas the former minimum was 50 cents. The 48-hour work week for women was extended to include additional classes of workers.

Despite these and other victories, labor was not wholly successful. Ratification of the federal child labor amendment, opposed strenuously by Cardinal O'Connell, was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Raising of the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 was defeated, although at one time it seemed certain of success, but the House said "no." Labor also lost its fight for a state fund for workmen's compensation.

Lobbies Were Busy

As usual, the utility, judges and insurance lobbies were particularly successful on Beacon Hill. The only defeats experienced by the first were on the holding company measure, placing holding companies under the supervision of the State Department of Public Utilities for the first time, and on the bill eliminating the extra charge for French telephone sets.

The utility lobby was successful in blocking all legislation designed to eliminate obstacles in the path of municipal ownerships of lighting plants. These measures constituted a sizable portion of the 117 utility bills filed during the year.

For the insurance lobby, the workmen's compensation act changes constitute a defeat. This lobby also supported Governor Curley's original plan for cutting automobile insurance rates by greatly reducing the coverage. This plan which limited insurance coverage to serious accidents only was soundly defeated. The Governor recouped somewhat, however, by forcing through a measure eliminating the "guest clause," a real victory, for it constitutes the only major change made in the compulsory insurance act since its passage.

The judicial lobby successfully blocked a measure, stoutly supported by Governor Curley, to bar judges from practicing in their own courts. The bill was referred to a special legislative committee for study.

Some Taxation Blocked

Despite its spendthrift nature, the Legislature blocked several measures for new taxation. The sales tax legislation was tossed out for the sixth straight year. This year the sales tax lacked the gubernatorial support it had in 1934 when Governor Ely fought for it strenuously. A proposed constitutional amendment to allow graduated state income taxes suffered the same fate as the sales tax. All these tax proposals, as well as several others, have been referred to a special recess commission for study.

That some new form of taxation will be necessary next year is almost certain, for the 48-hour work week for state institutional employees will increase expenses next year, and initial payments on the bond issues will come due. It is almost certain that the one-year surtax on incomes, approved this year, will be extended next year.

Despite its free-spending attitude, the Legislature did kill approximately 50 "pork barrel" highway projects, although some of them may bob up in the bond issue expenditures. Along with the highway projects such proposals as Governor Curley's proposed abolition of the Boston Finance Commission, the Governor's Council and halving the membership of the State Legislature went out the window. The Governor did not make major issues of these measures which were not taken seriously.

Legalized Betting Kept

The 1935 legislators refused to repeal legalized betting on dog racing, but it did pass a bill barring horse and dog tracks from residential districts.

On the other hand, under pressure from dog track interests in Dighton, it approved a bill providing that local official approval was not necessary on tracks licensed by the State Racing Commission before July 1, 1935. This bill nullified a court case pending against the Dighton dog track erected despite local opposition. In addition, the annual limit of horse race days was increased from 70 to 90 days to permit operation of a second race track at Springfield.

Yet the Legislature did not go all the way down the gambling path. It killed a state lottery proposal, but only after switching their votes when church leaders, particularly Cardinal O'Connell, voiced disapproval of the bill. A measure to license the game of bagatelle, which would have increased gambling operations, was also defeated.

Return of Saloons

To accompany gambling operations, the old-time saloon returned to Massachusetts during the year. Under a bill passed the requirement that persons drinking liquor in taverns, restaurants and other establishments must be seated was stricken from the liquor control act. The only difference between the post-prohibition tavern and the prewar saloon was thereby eliminated, for in the old-time saloon drinkers stood up as they are now doing in taverns.

However, in some instances the liquor law was strengthened, mainly through adoption of an earlier closing-hour law. This and other changes staved off a concerted attempt to weaken the liquor control act.

Important revisions were made in the state narcotics law. The changes, adopted by the Legislature under orders from Governor Curley, closed loopholes and made the state law uniform with the federal code.

"Red Scare" Revived

But such notable legislation is overbalanced by other laws which are in the ridiculous class. Many persons place in the latter category the law requiring all Massachusetts teachers to take an oath to support the State and National constitutions. This legislation had the support of Governor Curley and several patriotic organizations, which revived the "Red scare" during the debate. In addition, a measure requiring teachers on public schools to lead their pupils in a salute to the American flag at least once a week was approved.

The 1935 Legislature let down further the bars which have helped to maintain Sunday at least partly a day of rest and worship. Over the bars slid Sunday basketball and hockey to join the other legalized Sunday sports, baseball and football.

The session could well be called the "Great and General Court of Reconsideration," for hardly a major issue was decided but that the opposition or the proponents sought reconsideration of the deciding vote. These dilatory tactics, as much as the Governor's insistence that the Legislature support him, resulted in the record length session.

The outstanding stalling maneuver was accomplished on the initiative petition for biennial sessions of the Legislature. Opponents of the legislation, not willing to let the people vote on the issue, succeeded in postponing final action until next year, although it took four joint sessions of the Legislature and a State Supreme Court decision to put action over to 1936. By that time opponents of biennial sessions hope to influence the 71 who voted in favor of the petition to switch their position.

Little aid was given home owners overburdened with taxation, although the interest on overdue taxes was cut from 8 to 6½ per cent. But a moratorium on mortgages was thrown out. A special recess commission will study the mortgage situation and report to the 1936 session.

State Planning Board

As the Legislature prepared to prorogue, the members placed Massachusetts in the list of states having state planning boards to guide the Commonwealth along a more economic path of development regarding industry and natural resources.

Despite the fact that numerous measures of importance were enacted into law, several progressive bills were tossed out or referred to special recess commissions for study. These bills included the legislation reducing the old-age assistance eligibility age from 70 to 65 years.

During the session the Legislature enacted approximately 500 bills into law, out of a total of approximately 2800 measures filed. The number of measures handled was within striking distance of the record.

Helped by Republicans

Despite the number of progressive measures passed this year, the real feature of the session was the Governor's success in swinging Republicans to his support whenever their assistance was necessary. Even on the defeated $4,000,000 bond issue the Republican support of the bill was strong. The fact that the G. O. P. had a majority of 127 to 113 in the House and 21 to 19 in the Senate meant little throughout the year, when it came to a showdown on a Curley measure.

The Governor's strength was practically on a par with the Republicans from the first, because Senator James G. Moran, Republican, was elected president of the Senate with the aid of 19 Democrats and one Republican. This election actually paved the way for the Curley victory on the 48-hour work-week bill, on which Senator Moran voted with the Curley group to break a tie.

Resulted in Revolt

This vote resulted in a revolt against President Moran on the part of three Senate Republicans in the closing weeks of the Senate, and rounded up the battle which started at the first of the session, when Senator Moran was elected president after a long and bitter fight.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons why the Governor exercised complete control on measures necessitating only a majority vote was the lack of strong Republican leadership in either branch. Few Republican caucuses were held on important matters, while the Democrats were in almost continual conference on various legislation.

In the Senate, of course, Senator Moran was not the real Republican leader, while, except on the bond issues, Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, exercised little control.

Leading Actors in Long-Drawn-Out Legislative Drama in Massachusetts

By a Staff Photographer

Shared in Deliberations on 2800 Measures Offered for Their Approval

Upper, Left to Right—Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, Who Led Republican Bloc Which Defeated Governor Curley's $4,000,000 Bond Issue; Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Who Staged Consistent Fight Against Curley Expenditures; President of Senate Moran (R), a Curley Ally. Left Center—Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford, Leader of Anti-Utility Forces. Right Center—Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, Staunch Foe of Curley. Lower, Left to Right—Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Defender of Utilities; Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, Democratic Floor Leader in House; Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Beverly, Who Led Movement for Progressive Labor Legislation; Senator John F. Donovan of Chelsea, Who Helped Curley Eliminate "Guest Clause" in Compulsory Automobile Law

What the Legislature Did

Important Bills Passed

State budget of $61,908,677. To balance it $9,500,000 was transferred from the highway fund to the general fund and a state tax of $10,000,000 levied upon cities and towns.

Bond issue of $13,000,000 for work relief road projects.

Anti-injunction bill, restricting greatly the power of the courts to issue injunctions against labor.

Regulation of public utility holding companies by the State Department of Public Utilities.

Establishment of a 48-hour work week for employees in state institutions at the salary cost of $1,800,000 annually.

Continuation of the interstate labor compacts commission.

Requirement that all Massachusetts teachers take an oath to support the national and state constitutions.

Provision that foreign insurance companies must provide cash surrender values or paid-up policies on industrial life insurance after five years instead of ten years, the previous limit.

Unemployment insurance, with contributions by employers and employees starting in 1937 and benefits beginning in 1939.

Unification of Massachusetts narcotic laws with federal code.

Permission for Boston to borrow an unlimited amount with which to tear down the Elevated structure from Forest Hills to Sullivan Square and substitute a subway.

Establishment of life imprisonment as maximum sentence for illegal possession of a machine gun; greater penalties for illegal possession of smaller weapons.

Fund of $100,000 for state recreational advertising drive.

Machinery whereby Massachusetts may participate in federal housing program; enlarged powers of State Housing Board and allows municipalities to set up housing authorities; permits board to take land by eminent domain.

Special commission to investigate value of sliding scale system of gas and electricity rate-making.

Lowering from 8 to 6½ per cent the penalty interest on unpaid taxes.

Elimination of gas and electric company share in costs of State Department of Public Utilities for regulatory activities.

Power granted to courts to exempt from attachment up to $20 in weekly wages, instead of $15.

Extension of Sunday sports law to include basketball and hockey.

Increase of weekly payments for total disability under workmen's compensation act to a $7 minimum. Previous minimum 50 cents.

Provision that injured workers, permanently and totally disabled by industrial accidents, shall receive workmen's compensation benefits for life, instead of for five years, the previous limit.

Suspension of the 6 o'clock law until April 1, 1936. Allows women to work in textile plants until 10 p. m.

Requirement that all looms in piece-work textile plants be equipped with pick clocks (work measuring devices) by Jan. 1, 1940.

Elimination of the extra charge for French telephone sets after three years' service.

Elimination of the "guest clause" from the automobile compulsory insurance law.

Setting of a 10 per cent surtax on incomes, corporations, etc., for one year.

Extension of 48-hour work week law to include women in offices, hotel waitresses and others.

Increase in legal number of horse racing days from 70 to 90 to provide for a second race track.

Elimination of liquor law provision that drinkers must sit, and establishment of earlier closing hours.

Provision for a state planning board.

Important Bills Rejected or Sidetracked

Those to establish a 2 per cent sales tax.

That ratifying the federal child labor amendment.

That increasing the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

That making it easier for cities and towns to establish municipal lighting plants.

That extending compulsory vaccination to private schools, and that abolishing compulsory vaccination.

That reducing the eligibility age for old-age assistance from 70 to 65 years.

That establishing a state fund for workmen's compensation.

Those providing for flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance or a state fund.

That providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. Sidetracked until next year.

That by Governor to abolish county government.

That placing superintendent and deputy superintendents of Boston police under civil service.

That transferring to Mayor of Boston Governor's power to appoint Boston police commissioner.

That providing for a state lottery.

That licensing the game of bagatelle.

That repealing legalized betting on horse and dog races.

That, favored by Governor, substituting new billboard regulations for present law.

That greatly restricting operations of lobbyists.

That weakening the law under which cities and towns are now required to purchase prison-made goods.

Those, sponsored by the Governor, abolishing the Boston Finance Commission and the Governor's Council and reducing by half the membership of the Legislature.

That providing for referendums on question of electing Boston Mayor by preferential voting and City Council by proportional representation.

That reducing interest rate on small loans from 3 per cent a month to as low as 1 per cent.

That providing for election of members of State Public Utilities Commission by the public or by the Legislature.

That establishing a state board to regulate dry cleansing industry and to fix prices.

That providing for investigation of land speculation profits in connection with East Boston Vehicular Tunnel.

That for a constitutional amendment to establish a state system of graduated income taxes.

Hilarity Wields Gavel on Hill As House Ends Stormy Session

Hilarity took possession of the Massachusetts Legislature last night as the session rolled along toward prorogation as it does each year on this occasion. Before the legislators ended deliberations for the year and left for home, nearly every member of the House and Senate was "put on the spot" by Acting Speaker of the House, Representative Albert L. Bourgeois of Lowell.

Marking time while waiting for the Senate to send over the supplementary budget, representatives and and senators were called upon to make "mock" addresses, sing songs and in general keep the legislators from dozing off in their heavily cushioned chairs. And schoolboy pranks, such as bursting paper bags and throwing spitballs, were in order. Nor were the efforts at humor amiss.

Representative John B. Wenzler, of South Boston, was the butt of most of the jokes. Noted for his unimportant speeches during the past year, he was sought all evening, cries of "We want Wenzler" rising above the tumult continually. One enthusiastic humorist offered to file a bill giving a $50,000 reward to his executioner. Cheers bounced off the domed ceiling in response.

And a Lodge Sang

Democrats good naturedly retaliated against Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline for his investigations in regards to the Governor's expenditures for "brain trust" luncheons. He was introduced as "Samuel Seabury" Bowker. On the other hand Representative J. Walton Tuttle, the man with the searching questions, characterized Representatives Michael J. Ward, Boston Democrat, as the "deliverer of the House," paying laughing tribute to the latter's ability to deliver a majority of the votes on almost any issue.

Even blue-blooded Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, entered the fun by responding to the call for a song.

Nor was the Senate forgotten. Several senators, weary from intermittant, but fatiguing work, stood around the House chamber watching the fun. But Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of the North End, was not there and a hue and cry went up for his appearance to call some one a "faker" in his best Senate manner.

Dorgan "Harpooned" Again

But Representative Thomas Dorgan, he of the "harpooning" Dorgans from Boston, was hanging around. He even had a chance to use his favorite phrase, "the Republicans are giving me the old harpoon."

The "ribbing" Representatives did not forget to bring up Representative Christian A. Herter's classic remark that the billboard measure, favored by Governor Curley, should be titled "a grant to the royal family of Massachusetts."

In the Senate chamber Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford reaped a humorous harvest for his fight against the utilities. With Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston officiating, a resolution decorated with blue ribbons was presented to him. It was alleged to be a resolution passed by the New England Power Association, wishing Senator Casey a pleasant vacation, and expressing the hope that "may the heat of the tropical sun save you from the further use of your own particular kind of gas."

Frank Kane, director of the Governor's employment office, who has become increasingly important as a result of the jobs provided by the bond issue and the 48-hour work week bill, was introduced as the man who knows more about "work and wages" than any one other than the Governor.

All in all the legislators had a hilarious time before they wended their way homeward to rest after the longest and one of the stormiest sessions in the history of the Commonwealth.

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Manual Training Held Important To Development of 'Whole Man' At World Teachers' Conference

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng. Aug. 15—Mass production—monotony—the whirr of a machine which goes on and on—the plight of the worker—these things were considered yesterday by the Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, which is in session here.

Not that education wields any direct influence over the world of industry. Nobody made any such claim. The world of industry and the world of education stand apart from one another but they stand, nevertheless, in juxtaposition. The first depends for its human material upon the second, the second makes definite preparation for the first. They cannot be properly considered unless they are considered together.

Yesterday, in discussing the question of the mental fatigue which comes of monotonous processes, the members of the Educational Crafts Section of the Conference said their say. Quietness comes to the man who, apart from the machine, works a "creative" work with his hands, they affirmed. Those nations whose women know most about craftsmanship and whose men are skilled in the making of beautiful things, are the nations of the greatest poise, and the greatest happiness. Only when the disturbance of the machine breaks in upon them and engulfs them, when workmen come to be "looked upon as so many 'hands' as if their heads and their souls were of no account," do vexations begin.

Craft Work Important

Mr. W. Jones, principal of the Municipal Technical School at Blackpool, dealt with the matter from the point of view of educational crafts as they exist—or do not exist—in the secondary and grammar schools of Great Britain.

It seems strange, he said, that, knowing what we know about industry, knowing the implications of present employment and of future leisure, educationalists have failed to grasp the fact that craft work is vitally important to the growth of the "whole man," offering as it does not only stimulous to the intelligent vision necessary for educated citizenship, but also the training of faculties very generally related to the future requirements of the citizen.

There is, of course, Mr. Jones admitted, a certain appreciation among educationalists of a matter which has come to be called Education for Leisure. Educationalists admit certain studies as good for this thing which, rather indefinitely, looms ahead. Nevertheless, children have been, and still are, directed along a course of competitive scholarship from an early age, and in that course "outside" subjects find no acceptable place. The brightest among them, graded in the "A" or the "B" forms, undergo practically no training in craftsmanship, no training of their hands. Only when the child is consigned to the "C" category is it permissible to suggest that manual dexterity may be a compensation for lack of intellectual ability and he is allowed to begin its practice.

The mischief lies, of course, Mr. Jones said, in the fact that the secondary school child, if he is to make good, must matriculate. And it seems doubtful, all things considered, whether this requirement is not blinding everybody to the possibilities of a fuller measure of self-expression in early years.

England Falls Short

Col. E. A. Loftus, headmaster of Barking Abbey School, Essex, had spoken on similar lines earlier in the conference—defining education, as he himself conceived it, as "a conscious process through which young people pass in order that they may react reasonably and adequately to stimuli, internal and external," and lamenting the fact that, in England at any rate, education falls short of the definition, that it is rather the "chaotic result of evolution from scholasticism, and quite out of tune with present-day thinking.

Human reactions to stimuli, said Colonel Loftus, may be classed into five groups, and five only. Man reacts to the Ethical, the Communal, the Physical, the Natural or Scientific, and the Aesthetic or Cultural. The first four groups, he explained, comprise those parts of education which lead directly to self-preservation. The fifth stands alone. But the fifth comprises that which belongs to happiness. To the true artist, whether he be executive or critical, comes a satisfaction from his "creative work or from his appreciative powers which is denied to anyone whose aesthetic sense has never been aroused.

Get That Job!

"Our educational organization," said Colonel Loftus, "is based so firmly upon material considerations that there is little chance for the aesthetic side.

"Youth," he said, "must learn things which will enable him to gain his school certificate and get a good job. The subjects he must learn, often valueless in themselves from almost every point of view, are mainly in the communal group. We are materially minded. We fail to realize that 'man shall not live by bread alone.' The value of creative work for its own sake and apart from any question of gain is unstressed and, consequently, the crafts still occupy a place in the aesthetic group quite out of proportion to their real value as harbingers of happiness."

Mr. A. V. Robinson, principal of the Middlesborough Junior Instruction Center, contributed a ray of hope to the discussion in that he represented one of those organizations which, stepping into the lives of young people after school days are over, regards craft work as a first asset and so places it first.

By an act of Parliament of 1934, Junior Instruction Centers took on a permanent character in England, Mr. Robinson explained, and their activity lies not only in keeping unemployed youth out of mischief, nor actually in teaching a trade—since attendance lasts only while paid work is unobtainable—but in preventing them from dropping into that rut of "unwantedness" so disasterous to adolescence.

They Gain Hope

For such work, Mr. Robinson declared, handcraft is invaluable, and he told of case after case among young people who, unfitted by general deterioration from any kind of paid employment when they entered his particular center, went out of it bright, active, full of hope and promise.

"It is amazing," he said, "to see the change take place in lads who have been unemployed for a considerable time after they have spent even a short spell following some interesting art or craft. Collar and tie take the place of muffler, the go-as-you-please attitude is supplanted by a sprightly step, hands find a better place for themselves than pockets.

Release of the "creative spirit," said Mr. Robinson, is the savior of many a situation. People will have to be more generally alive to this fact, will have to admit it and make use of it. In the near future, he said, life will be spent less at work than it is now. There will be more leisure to play with, more time in which to live. And men and women must make ready.

Anne Lindbergh Paints Flying Magic

In 'North to the Orient' Examples in Fortitude and Patience Loom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the way of casual literary-world trivia, the story goes that the official biographer of Dwight W. Morrow, Harold Nicolson, stopped in one day recently at Harcourt, Brace & Co. to see some proofs of his own book; and that he said idly, as he was leaving, "Mrs. Lindbergh has about finished writing a book about their Orient flight." Whereupon a Harcourt, Brace man clapped hat on head, and made off in a cloud of dust and furious resolve to capture the manuscript.

At any rate, Harcourt, Brace has now brought out Mrs. Lindbergh's "North to the Orient." It would be the heights and depths of banality to say that for a variety of reasons it is a publishing achievement.

Many persons who have read some of Mrs. Lindbergh's poetry would have liked to read some of her prose and this is not only hers particularly but, in a curious, gossamer way, is among some of the most beautiful prose published in our time.

Tale of Fine Adventure

Then, too, the book is the tale of a fine adventure; conceived with fine, workmanlike concentration, undertaken with vision and carried through with courage and dispatch. It is not a complicated book. There is the simplicity of arctic weather about it. It can be read in an hour and a half, but probably very few who do so will fail to read it again, and perhaps again.

Without any thought of morbidity, still the book should not be read without remembrance of the dire later events with which some passages of the book are inevitably associated. To forget all that has happened to the Lindberghs is to defraud oneself of the chance to reflect once more on two essentially great people. And thus many passages of the book have for the reader a poignancy whose constructive use is to show us all how to be a little more patient, to have a little greater fortitude, to walk the pathways of life with a little more of unswerving faith. . . .

"North to the Orient" begins at the very beginning; of those things which impel mankind to explore, and then of the specific preparations for the flight by the Great Circle route to the Far East. And for people with whom flying is still on trial it should be said that Anne Lindbergh has managed to write down the essence of flying, which is no easy thing to do.

The Magic of Flying

"One could sit still and look at life from the air, that was it. . . . I was conscious again of the fundamental magic of flying, a miracle that has nothing to do with any of its practical purposes, purposes of speed, accessibility and convenience . . . a magic that has more kinship with what one experiences standing in front of serene madonnas, or listening to cool chorales, or even reading one of those clear passages in a book. . . .

"For not only is life put in new patterns from the air, but it is somehow arrested, frozen into form. A glaze is put over life. There is no flaw, no crack in the surface; a still reservoir, or ripple on its face. Looking down from the air, I felt that stillness rested like a light over the earth. And if flying can give you that vision, that seeing eye, which peers down to the still world below, it will always remain magic. . . ."

Learned to Operate Radio

If news reels, and the fumbling falderal of "interviews" with Anne Lindbergh have made it seem she is a very serious, non-humorous girl, proof to the contrary is to be found in the book, and to be found early. There was that day, for instance, when her bedroom was hilled and cratered with piles of the things to be taken on the flight, and Colonel Lindbergh suddenly, and too calmly for his wife's taste, said what she expected and dreaded to hear; namely, that she was to learn radio and be radio operator on the flight.

Anne Lindbergh had never passed an arithmetic examination. She had been tutored through elementary physics, and she "had never understood a thing about electricity from the moment that man started rubbing sealing wax with fur." Still, the Colonel said she was to learn radio, and be the operator. He added, kindly, as to a perverse and objecting child, that he would study with her. And so she learned. But the preliminaries were often ludicrous. The Colonel brought home a set of practice buzzers and keys, connected to two dry cells, and when Mrs. Lindbergh first pressed down the key in her bedroom—being obedient and trying to learn—there was a little squeak which brought four dogs and the baby scrambling to see what it was.

Had to Skimp on Luggage

And there was the business of getting one pair of shoes to do the service of a dozen, to make miserly saving of weight in the luggage. Anne Lindbergh told a salesman that she wanted "a pair of shoes I can wear at balls and dinners, and also at teas and receptions, and also for semi-sports dresses and also for bedroom slippers."

"Anything else, Modom (sic)?" said the salesman, with lifted eyebrows and a cold look.

And when she added with trusting meekness, "Yes, and I like low heels," he said with a special kind of tonelessness, "Try our Growing-Girls Department," and watched her go, glad to get rid of such a woman.

To this reviewer the passage about the efforts of Royal Air Force men at Ottawa to persuade the Colonel to change his contemplated route is very interesting, as it was my pleasant duty to be present at the time.

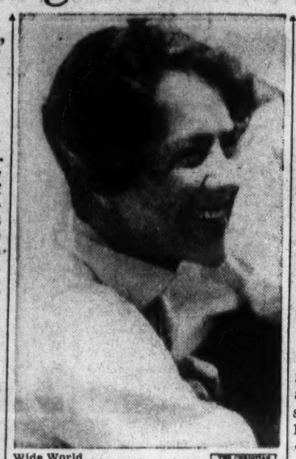
Preparations That Stick

And long before they spoke to him so earnestly, and the Colonel listened so patiently, tinkering with his ship tied at the splintered slip at the edge of the river, and Mrs. Lindbergh stood by, wrapped in silence and smiling her slight, withdrawn smile, it could have been said to the Royal Air Force men that they were wasting their breaths. It is a strange thing how the idea persists that Colonel Lindbergh is an obstinate man, whereas, rather than obstinacy, it is capability of making the kind of preparations that will stick, when the tests come.

No one, reading "North to the Orient," could doubt that Anne Lindbergh and the Colonel enjoyed the flight. More than once, it is true, she suspected she was not cut out to be a radio operator. But radio experts will tell you she made a good job of it.

The book is the tale of a hard, adventurous, often extremely hazardous flight. The Lindberghs made a good job of it. They had fun. And the undercurrent of the book is that, whatever the future may hold, the things that have been satisfying and precious, can never be taken away.

J. M.



Wide World

Anne Morrow Lindbergh
Her Book, "North to the Orient," Has Been Brought Out

Hopson Is Caught By Compromise Of House and Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Rather than precipitate a clash between House and Senate dignity, prestige and prerogative the rival lobby investigating committees of the two chambers today worked out a mutually satisfactory compromise regarding Howard C. Hopson, much-wanted utility witness.

Under it Mr. Hopson, dominant influence in the Associated Gas & Electric Utility System, will eventually be forced to appear before the Senate Committee headed by Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, which he said yesterday he had attempted to avoid.

The House Committee decided it would no longer attempt—as it has apparently been doing for the past three days—to keep the witness away from the Senate Committee.

Reaches Compromise

It adopted a resolution under which Mr. Hopson would be made available to the Senate committee at any time when the House committee is not in session.

The resolution resolved a tense if somewhat amusing conflict between the two committees which threatened to embroil the House and Senate in a dispute involving their respective rights and which might have delayed adjournment of Congress.

Last night Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the House Committee, informed the Senate's sergeant-at-arms, Chesley W. Jurney, that Mr. Hopson was in the custody of his committee and that he would not surrender him to the Senate. At the same time the Senate cited Mr. Hopson for contempt.

Older Heads Prevail

But today older and wiser heads decided that the person of Mr. Hopson should not be the cause of any general disagreement between the two branches of the National Legislature.

It all works out very nicely except for rotund, perspiring, unhappy little Mr. Hopson, who now finds himself in a most uncomfortable position. Not only must he face a committee which he said under oath he had sought to avoid, but he also faces a citation for contempt of the Senate as the result of an apparent understanding with the House committee that while under subpoena he was immune from a Senate subpoena.

Hill Hearing Delayed

The first development of the day occurred when Senator Black moved in the Senate to postpone the hearing of William A. Hill, Mr. Hopson's attorney, on a companion citation for contempt. He explained it would be a duplication of procedure and had best be postponed until Mr. Hopson himself is secured.

Simultaneously, the House Rules Committee reported out the compromise resolution. Mr. O'Connor had previously indicated his intention to ask for a resolution which would keep Mr. Hopson exclusively in the custody of the House.

Later, friends of Mr. Hopson said he had been questioned by the House committee in executive session until 6:30 o'clock last night. During this time Mr. Jurney made a search throughout the city for the witness.

League Idealism in Contest With Old Military Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

other articles favorable to their thesis of a stereotyped Europe—a Europe in which injustices must remain unchanged to the crack of doom.

Dissatisfied Depart

The result is that the satisfied nations have become the chief supporters of the League, while the unsatisfied nations leave, or are ready to leave, the League. Germany withdrew; and Italy intimates that if it is thwarted in its colonial aims it too will withdraw. Doubtless the case of Germany was far stronger than that of Italy, for Germany was deprived of possessions and sovereign rights which other nations enjoy, whereas Italy greatly gained—though in its opinion insufficiently—in the peacemaking. Poland, coming to an accord with Germany, tore up the Minorities treaty last September. Other countries, such as Hungary, would be prepared to quit if they saw an advantage in doing so.

Thus the tendency is for those countries which received certain benefits in 1919, or which are afraid of changes being made at their expense, to form a coalition which operates inside as well as outside the League; and for other countries which lost, or still cherish ambitions, to depreciate and range themselves more or less against the League. It will be seen that while European nations place themselves on this ground, the League is necessarily less effective than it was designed to be.

Britain's Stand

The British view is somewhat different. Great Britain is indeed the champion of the League of Nations because it sees in the League the possibility of peaceful readjustment. It is not for the League because the League clamps the lid on Europe; it is not against the League for the same reason. It is for the League because it remembers Article XIX. Article XIX, which postulates peaceful changes, may well save the League and Europe.

In the meantime, however, the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia—together with France, and, since the last Assembly and the conclusion of something resembling an alliance with Russia, the Soviet Republic itself, are on one side; and Germany and its sympathizers on the other side, or at any rate in an intermediate position.

Though a great deal is heard about sanctions, the discussions and diplomatic actions of the past year or so have shown that it is a supremely difficult matter to take sanctions against a major nation, and probably also against a minor nation. It would be difficult to take sactions—assuming sanctions to be desirable—unless there were virtual unanimity, that is to say overwhelming force directed against a lawbreaker. The law needs better establishing; its authority must be universally accepted although such overwhelming force in its support would be difficult to secure at present.

It would seem to follow—and I am expressing a long-held and deeply rooted opinion, confirmed by recent close observation—that the peace of Europe can repose only on a moral basis, and that the first function of the League is to lay down and consolidate such a moral basis. In this connection, purely material fundations will fail, for they are laid upon shifting sands.

Center of Good Will

There is in the League—whatever the governments which make use of the League or which oppose the League may say or do—a center of good will. It encourages right sentiments in the peoples, and is in its turn encouraged by the right sentiments of peoples.

If these right sentiments grow and are strengthened, if they permeate the policies of governments, it is certain that the League has before it a splendid career, and that, among other things, it will provide an indispensable contribution to European unity. Despite much that is discouraging and perplexing in the mental attitude of political leaders, whether manifested inside or outside the League, there is much evidence of the growth and strengthening of these sentiments of good will, and an intense desire for peaceful arrangements which call, not for the undisturbed possession of acquired positions, but for the willingness to make sacrifices in the interest of international justice and peace. Policies must be put on moral foundations, and the only organized attempt to build these moral foundations is that of the League.

The League of Nations remains, essentially and exclusively, the embodiment of the hope of Europe.

Publishing Biography Protested by Senator

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Senator Ashurst of Arizona today agreed that the facts of his life are public property, but he protested just the same.

In a letter to the editor of Who's Who in America, he wrote that he had objected to inclusion of his name in the book, and added: "My attorneys have advised me that I am without remedy. Please be advised that if you do include my name, it will be done against my wishes, and I desire that you do not send me a copy thereof."

Senator Ashurst caused the letter to be printed in the Congressional Record.

AAA Takes Step To Reduce Prices Of Food Products

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Faced with charges of blame for the rapidly mounting cost of food, the AAA has taken the first step toward reversing its crop reduction policy.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has announced that AAA contract signers will be allowed to increase their wheat plantings by 5,200,000 acres in 1936 and has indicated that the Administration may also become more liberal with growers of other types of foodstuffs in the near future.

The wheat order, issued yesterday, means that contract signers will plant a maximum of 95 per cent of their base acreage for next year instead of the tentative maximum of 85 per cent announced two weeks ago.

Wallace Not Disturbed

Although the about-face move was considered sudden by many, Secretary Wallace did not seem to regard it as unusual. It served to prove his oft-repeated contention that the farm act is "an adjustment, not a curtailment program."

Although AAA officials still hold that it was the drought, and not their hog-killing program that is responsible for the present high prices of pork, they are planning to take steps soon to increase production of corn and hogs. This move must await the passage of the AAA amendments, now awaiting final action by Congress. These amendments give the AAA power to adjust crops upward as well as downward through benefit payments.

Poor Man's Meat Up

City retail prices, tabulated by the consumers' counsel of the AAA show that pork chops, long an important food on the workingman's table, have increased 48 per cent in price in the last year; ham has shot up 29.8 per cent and lard has more than doubled in price. Not only the amount of the price increase, but its suddenness has been a jar to many food budgets. Almost three quarters of the increase from the lows of 1933 came in the past six months, moreover, the increase has been relatively greater in the case of once cheaper cuts. Salt pork, for instance, has practically doubled in price in the last 18 months.

Since there was no AAA reduction program on cattle there is little the Government can do directly to bring down the price of beef. Chuck roast has doubled in price in the last year. Round steak has gone up 37.5 per cent and rib roast, 30.9 per cent.

'Scout' Made Swedish Word

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The word "scout" is now officially recognized in Sweden as a Swedish word. At the last meeting of the Scout Board a letter was received from the Swedish Academy in reply to an inquiry made by the Scout Board, that the word "scout" in this spelling would be included in the next academy list of Swedish words.

First Ship Sailed The Panama Canal Just 21 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Panama Canal, which shortens the water distance from New York to the Pacific coast by more than 8400 miles, comes of age today.

Since it was opened to traffic 21 years ago—Aug. 15, 1914—fulfilling a dream which led the Spanish to make engineering surveys as early as 1521, $394,566,620 in tolls has been paid for 82,673 passages of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The canal now has a capacity estimated at about 48 ships a day, although in the fiscal year ended June 30, the average number of daily transits was only about 15. The highest daily average was less than 18 in the peak year of 1928.

For this reason, the Government has no immediate plans for construction of a third set of locks, although foundations for them were laid alongside the present double sets when the canal was built.

Ohio Approves Bonds For Schools and Aid

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP)—Complete returns from Tuesday's election showed that Ohio voters generally sanctioned bond issues for poorly conditioned public schools. Proposals to issue bonds for new buildings and to provide additional operating funds were defeated.

A tabulation of bond issues for school purposes showed that 22 of the approximately 30 proposed issues were approved. The approvals were granted mostly in the rural areas, while in the urban centers they were rejected.

Akron voters rejected a $2,900,000 issue, which represented 55 per cent of the construction costs for several new high and elementary schools. Portsmouth defeated a school issue for $457,900.

Akron also rejected a proposed issue of $500,000 for use on county highways. Its voters did approve the issuance of $600,000 for county poor relief aid. Dayton voters rejected a proposal to issue $435,000 for "minimum necessary service."

Proposals to create "memorial city buildings" and erect new city halls were voted down generally, only two of the seven proposed issues definitely settled having been approved.

Proposed relief bond issues generally received approval, although Ravenna turned down a proposal of $60,000 for aid for indigents. Stark County (Canton) approved an issue of $496,000 for poor relief.

Two Politicians Indicted

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP)—Mayor A. D. H. Fossey was yesterday indicted with two other real estate brokers in an alleged scheme to defraud the city by exchanging worthless Miami tax certificates for others of value.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Assemblyman James E. Stephens, Negro member of the New York Legislature, is held in $1000 on two indictments, charging him with larceny and with taking money from a Negro post office employee on the promise of a better job in the postal service.

Long Will Run If Parties Fail To Pick Liberals

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Senator Huey Long announced today he would be an independent candidate for the Presidency in 1936 "if the Republicans go Hoover, the Democrats go Roosevelt and there is no other liberal candidate."

The Louisiana political boss called Mr. Hoover and President Roosevelt "twin bed mates of disaster."

"If some liberal candidate would be chosen by either party," the Senator said, "I would support him. But it begins to look like the G. O. P. is being dominated by Mr. Hoover, or someone of his calling.

"The liberal and progressive element is called upon to decide that we don't want a Hoover, that we know what is, or a Roosevelt, that we don't know what is."

Waving his arms vigorously, and turning on his flow of forensics in full blast, Senator Long added:

"We need a liberal candidate to give equal distribution to everybody in this land of plenty."

The Senator—who has been campaigning for months on a "share-the-wealth" program—mentioned four Senate colleagues, whom he classed as liberals, he would like to see nominated in 1936 for the Presidency.

They are: The Independent Republicans William E. Borah of Idaho, George W. Norris of Nebraska, and Arthur Capper of Kansas; and the Democrat, Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, who was the running-mate of the elder La Follette on the third party ticket in 1924.

"If some one of this type would be nominated by either party," Mr. Long continued, "I would prefer to support him before becoming a candidate myself."

President Signs 40-Hour Postal Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed the bill providing a 40-hour week for postal employees.

Officials expect it to create about 10,000 permanent jobs for men now on the postal "substitute" list.

Mail carriers, clerks, railway mail workers and others in the service will be put on the five-day week, working eight hours a day, under the new law.

Although about 4500 substitutes have been given permanent positions in the postal service during the last 18 months, there are still nearly 20,000 "subs" in the service.

Regular postal employees have been working 44 hours a week, with time off for all overtime. Most clerks and carriers work five days a week and a half day on Saturday, but any man who worked more than 44 hours in any week was given added time off later.

Four Killed in Plane Crash

GILMER, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP)—Four persons were fatally burned today in a trimotored ship of the Delta Airlines that crashed and burned after circling a cotton field in a vain attempt to land safely. The ship was bound from Dallas to Atlanta.

Canada's Labor Law Protects Agreements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 15—The first labor working agreements made in Ottawa that are binding by law were reached here under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act when employers and employees of the plastering and plumbing trades met in conference and agreed on working hours and wages. The result is a 40-hour week for plumbers at 75 cents per hour to Dec. 31 and 80 cents per hour thereafter until next August, and for plasterers a 44-hour week at 80 cents an hour to continue to Aug. 12 next.

Hearings are still continuing under the direction of Louis Fine, inspector under the Industrial Standards Act, and are dealing with the carpenter, painting and decorating, paperhanging and glazing trades. The object of the act, while not necessarily to increase wages, aims to level wages in the different industrial trades and to overcome the exploiting of labor.

Previously agreements were merely drawn up between labor unions and employers' organizations and were not binding by law. Under the Act infractions in the matter of wages and so forth are likely to result in prosecution of the offenders.

Sir Basil Blackett

GIESSEN, Ger., Aug. 15 (AP)—Sir Basil Blackett, who was fatally injured in an automobile mishap near here today, was an authority on gold and economic questions, and a director of the Bank of England. Some of his most outstanding financial achievements were during the World War when he visited America on a special economic mission. From 1917 to 1919 he was the representative of the British Treasury in the United States. Sir Basil was recently consulted by David Lloyd George in connection with his new-deal plan.

Hitch-hike Arrests Nil

Only one person has been arrested for violation of the ordinance forbidding persons to hitch-hike in Athens, Ga., since it was passed in 1933. The case was dismissed.

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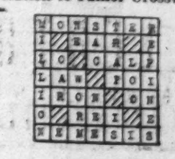
Solution to Junior Crossword



Snowden Warns Of 'Combustibles' In African Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

take military or economic sanctions against Italy.

There is no doubt about the intentions of Italy. Mussolini has made these intentions abundantly clear. He has for all practical purposes already declared war.

He has been massing troops on the border of Ethiopia for months, only waiting for suitable climatic conditions to launch his attack. He has repeatedly stated that League or no League he will persist in his determination.

One certain outcome of this war will be to unite the colored peoples of the world. Grave unrest in all the colonial possessions of the European powers will break out. This will create a situation the outcome of which is incalculable.

In the face of such dangers the Council of the League of Nations has shown an impotence which is appaling. Its members, particularly Great Britain and France, have been afraid to take a firm line with Italy. Their dilatory methods have been an encouragement to Mussolini, who has treated them with contempt.

Serving Il Duce

These dilatory methods have served Mussolini's purpose as it has given him time to make his preparations for war. If the League Council had denounced these war preparations as an act of war and enforced the terms of the Covenant, then the situation might have been saved.

Three powers are now meeting in Paris to talk. It is certain they will do nothing but talk. They will frame a meaningless formula and leave it at that. Mussolini will go on with his war preparations and when Autumn comes will make his attack and laugh at the weak spirited council of the League.

The European powers are, in fact, by their cowardice, accessories to Mussolini's actions. They are preventing military equipment from being sent to Ethiopia and this will leave that country practically helpless against the powerful equipment of the Italian armies. These powers are leaving Ethiopia to be butchered to make a Roman holiday.

Mussolini's Aims

No concession which now could be made to Mussolini short of complete conquest of Ethiopia would satisfy him. That aim he has made tragically clear.

But Mussolini's aim and ambition will not stop short with the conquest of Ethiopia. If he is successful in this enterprise, his next move will be to absorb Austria. That attempt will bring Germany into the war and as European nations are now bound together with innumerable pacts and treaties a general European war would be inevitable.

All these terrible consequences are involved in the Italo-Ethiopian question. If this war cannot be averted—and one sees very little hope of it—another world war will result and that will end human civilization.

There is just a faint chance of preventing these consequences. It is that the great powers with the invaluable help of America will muster the courage to take a firm line with Mussolini and show him the whole moral force of the world is against him. The united military power of the rest of the world will also be against him.

British Minister Tells Of Village Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON Mr Ernest Brown, British Minister of Labor speaking at a luncheon in his honor at the National Liberal Club in London recently, told of his own early upbringing in a village near Torquay, Devonshire.

His father, he said, had for 40 years been coxswain of the lifeboat there. "We were simple folk," he said, "brought up as staunch Free churchmen, and I have been one all my life."

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New York

San Diego's Fair, 'Out of Red,' May Repay Sponsors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 15—The California Pacific International Exposition is "out of the red" and has cleared more than $2000 a day during July—enough to assure its financial success, it was announced by the chairman of the finance committee.

He said that expenses had been readjusted so that July income had more than overcome the $600 a day loss in June. The June deficit was caused by the "carry over" expense of opening the exposition.

Daily expenses, which were running around $6000 a day for the first weeks, have been pared down to $3400. Paid attendance has far exceeded the original estimates, it was said.

Citizens who contributed around $700,000 to launch the exposition, were virtually assured of having the money returned, it was indicated.

Frank G. Belcher, young president of the exposition, and two other directors, Hal G. Hotchkiss and Douglas Young, are now in charge, following the resignations of Zack Farmer and J. David Larson, Los Angeles men, who were brought here to promote the fair.

Italy Dashes Hopes For Peace at Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

tence on respecting the obligations of the League Covenant and Italy's acknowledged right to colonial expansion and Italian friendship with France. M. Laval assured Anthony Eden, the British Minister for League Affairs, of the French Government's intention to uphold the League, just as he assured Baron Aloisi of French friendship for Italy.

France is most anxious to avoid being forced to choose between international order centered in the League and a system of outright military alliances prefigured by the Franco-Italian rapprochement.

Laval Talks Separately With Aloisi and Eden, Acting as Intermediary

PARIS, Aug. 15 (AP)—Programs for war and peace in East Africa were weighed today by Premier Pierre Laval of France and Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy as they conferred alone for an hour in the former's office.

It would appear that Benito Mussolini's right hand man came to the French Government with arguments that Italy must protect its East African territorial interests by disarming Ethiopia and with territorial additions that will permit overpopulated Italy to set up its own colonies. To which Premier Laval is understood to have replied, in effect:

1. War would wreck Europe's long-drawn-out efforts for peace and, possibly, even the League of Nations;

2. War would cost men and money and create hatreds, although Mussolini could attain his desires gradually and peacefully;

3. War would endanger or break the Anglo-Franco-Italian control of Europe.

Following his meeting with Baron Aloisi, M. Laval conferred with his Ministry experts, who are preparing arguments and suggestions for further development. He gave them not only the Italian suggestions but also the British as presented to him yesterday by Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs.

A second conference between M. Laval and Mr. Eden was arranged for the afternoon to clear the ground for the formal opening tomorrow of the conversations among M. Laval, Baron Aloisi and Mr. Eden.

The British are calling these tri-power conversations "the last chance" to transform war into peace before the League of Nations council meets Sept. 4 at Geneva.

Following his morning conference, Premier Laval said only:

"I had a preliminary talk with Baron Aloisi. Tomorrow morning there will be a meeting of the signatories of the three-power treaty of 1906."

(By the treaty of 1906, Great Britain, France and Italy guaranteed the integrity and independence of Ethiopia.)

Fascist Belief in War As Inevitable Amounts To Fanatical Conviction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 15—On the eve of the most critical three-power talks at Paris the belief seems to prevail here that Italy's dispute with Ethiopia and her claim for colonial expansion can have only one solution—war.

This is the general Fascist belief, amounting almost to fanatical conviction. The Italian people themselves seem to detached observers to have been caught in the wave of war fever incessantly fanned by the anti-British campaign of a wholly controlled Fascist press. Yet amid all this talk and thinking on the inevitability of an East African war, observers wonder why news of such a grave event as Tuesday's disaster at Ovada is totally withheld from the Italian press.

Meanwhile the Paris conference may serve to define clearly the respective rights and privileges which France and England already enjoy in Ethiopia and which Italy is said to be still willing to respect. Beyond that Italy is watching the developments in Paris with calm, determined to press forward her claims to utmost limits.

U. S. Peace Advocates Form Organization For Aid to Ethiopia

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—a nation-wide organization called the Provisional Committee on the Ethiopion Crisis began functioning here today with Dr. Thomas J. Jones educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, as temporary chairman, following the organization yesterday with some of the leading advocates of peace in the United States active in the movement.

The aim of the organization is, it was announced, to oppose "Italy's deliberate violation of the code of international ethics and to assist Ethiopia in preserving her political and territorial sovereignty by peaceful means."

More than 50 representatives of various religious, educational and social bodies here attended the organization meeting at the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library. It was voted to form a permanent organization and to set up a general committee of 150 persons and an executive committee of 25.

Portugal Denies Plan Of Selling Colonies To Reich and Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Aug. 15—Italy's "right" to colonial expansion will not be satisfied at Portugal's expense, it is firmly declared here.

This is Lisbon's quick reaction to yesterday's suggestions from Paris that Italian and German colonial ambitions might be satisfied by purchasing Portuguese African possessions and dividing them between these late comers in the imperialistic scramble.

Indeed, the Portuguese Government indignantly repudiates rumors which indicate the possibility that any part of Portuguese territory is being included in the international negotiations.

Regarding financial compensations the Government adds that the present condition of Portugal's finances enables her to tender help rather than to seek it.

A Man in the News

Wide World

Daniel Carter Beard
The "Grandfather" of Boy Scouting

Wherever there are boys, especially Boy Scouts, they know of Dan Beard.

Daniel Carter Beard was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in June of 1850. Spending most of his early years between Cincinnati and Covington, over the border of Kentucky, he moved among scenes which still held all the dramatic power and memory of Daniel Boone, whose exploits were the common legends, told and retold, in every household.

Roaming the woods and the fields it came to Dan Beard that his generation of boys was softer than it should be, and that it would be a great thing for it to learn to fend for itself in the out-of-doors. Men might not always be able to count on the shelters of civilization. . . . What then? Were they to perish, for lack of the knowledge that could keep them alive and happy under the stars by night, under the sun, beside streams and rivers, and in the woods by day?

Began as Map Maker

Much as he loved the woods and all the out-of-doors, Dan Beard paid strict attention to his schooling; by the time he was 19, he was graduated as a civil engineer and had begun a career as a map maker. He had specialized, too, in sketches of animals, and some of them had chanced to come under the eye of a magazine editor who encouraged the young man to do some illustrative work along with his mapping; so that presently people did not know whether to speak of Dan Beard as a map man or as an illustrator, for he did both with equal skill.

He kept thinking about how to teach boys—not just a few, and by chance—but all boys, wherever they wanted to learn, how to find fun in the out-of-doors. And finally he founded the Boy Pioneers as a movement which would gather momentum and membership, and there were the Sons of Daniel Boone, too, and eventually the Boy Scouts of America; and Dan Beard's prestige, wisdom and experience were to become pillars in the structure of the organization as the years rolled on.

The years have silvered Uncle Dan's hair now, but they have laid the fine polish of perennial youth on his zest for Scouting too. They have not forced him to lay aside his regular duties as a high officer in the administrative councils, nor as honorary vice-president, nor as national scout commander nor as charter member of the board. And the Boy Scout magazine, Boys' Life, has its monthly communication from him.

To riffle through the pages of bound volumes of Boys' Life is to see what a rich variety of thinking he has inspired in boys as the years have passed.

Peace Symbolized by Totems

One bit of recommendation can be singled out, because it comes very close to a matter of which the world is thinking, with anxiety, and shame, too, for all the fine promises made in a time when peace was new in a world lately torn by a bitter war; promises that may now be broken unless the world calls itself to stricter account, before it is too late.

Dan Beard had been thinking of the totems that regiments carried in the Civil War. Michigan and Wisconsin regiments carried totems surmounted by live eagles which screamed wholeheartedly during battle. The totem of the Rough Riders was adorned with a golden eagle, and it was perhaps from photographing the golden eagle on that totem at Montauk Point that Dan Beard got the impression which he carried over into Scouting, when he designed the Boy Scout hat after the model of the hat worn by "Teddy" Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Well, Dan Beard said to his readers in Boys' Life, why wouldn't it be fun to have totem poles for peacetime which would keep alive the beauty of certain characteristic American animals and birds in everyday thought? "Instead of pennants or oriflammes, or even a banderole such as Edward I carried into action, why should we not have totems of peaceful implication? We are not soldiers, but scouts. We have the antelope, the catamount, the kingfisher and the muskox. Why not use them for truly American totems? . . ." And Uncle Dan went on to tell his Scouts how to make totems which would use these resources.

Share in Enthusiasm

As may be suspected, Dan Beard likes Scouting. More than once he has said, "I would rather be a Boy Scout than be Dictator or even President of the United States." He and Lord Baden-Powell share that enthusiasm. Both have come along the years almost stride for stride in a oneness of ideal and leadership. Lord Baden-Powell often says, "If I am the 'father' of Scouting, Dan Beard is the 'grandfather' of Scouting."

If you ask Dan Beard to sum up a philosophy he has found workable—and after all, isn't that the great thing, philosophy which will work—he will do it something after this fashion:

Serve with sacrifice.
"Do it now" and have peace.
Don't worry. Smile.
Laugh it off.
Relax.
Don't get out of poise.
Get close to God. Then stay there.

Not a bad philosophy for any one of us, Scouts or no.

South Carolina Firms Paid Lobbies $16,083

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina firms spent approximately $16,083 for lobbying activities during the 1935 session of the General Assembly, it was revealed in partial reports released here under a special legislative act effective for the first time during the last session.

The bulk of the sum went for legal fees, with hotel expenses, legislative information, and communications, ranking next in order, the statements, filed in affidavit form in the office of W. P. Blackwell, Secretary of State, set forth.

Of the corporations and firms filing reports, the railroads spent the largest amount, $6715; insurance companies, $4,321; telephone and telegraph companies, $1700; power companies, $1506; manufacturers, $662; and express companies, $511.

Women Save House

Women's clubs have inaugurated a campaign to preserve the first house built in Oregon, erected near the Willamette River in 1841 by George Gay.

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Test on Tax Bill Gives Promise Of Its Passage Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—With a preliminary test vote on the tax bill forecasting speedy action on the major piece of legislation still pending, Congress was definitely in the home stretch toward adjournment today.

In no mood for protracted delay on even such a controversial subject as taxes embodying radical innovations in federal revenue raising methods, the Senate stolidly tossed out by a vote of 55 to 19 a suggestion that the measure be laid aside until the next session.

Having produced this impressive show of strength, Democrats drifted back into the cloakrooms or nodded in their chairs to the patter of Republican attacks. There was no disposition to have a real debate. Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, launched discussion of the bill in the upper chamber yesterday with a routine explanation of its provisions.

Republicans, taking their text from a violently hostile minority committee report on the bill prepared by Senators Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware and Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island came back with heavy fire.

But Democrats took it with unconcern. They rallied only when Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan moved to recommit the bill for further study—a motion which would have deferred action until the next session. Then they relaxed to wait for a lull in the Republican attack when the bill will undoubtedly be passed. It may come tomorrow, or perhaps not until the first of next week. But whenever it does the session will be virtually over.

So nominal are differences between the Senate and House bills—so far as politics are concerned, although not to the prospective taxpayer—that little difficulty is expected in resolving them in conference. When that point is reached, it will be "every man for himself," with the balance of the session's legislative program. All six bills now in conference have a good chance of enactment. In each case only compromise is needed to send them to the President's desk. Those six and the tax bill comprise virtually everything of immediate legislative importance with the exception of the Guffey coal bill—needed to preserve peace in the coal fields—and the neutrality bills. It can all be done in a very few hours.

Ethiopia Asks End of Embargo To Halt Impending 'Massacre'

GENEVA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Ethiopia dispatched a fervent appeal to the League of Nations yesterday to have many nations remove an arms embargo against her, asserting otherwise she faced "massacre" from Italy.

The joint appeal and protest was placed before the League Secretary General by Tecla Hawariate, Ethiopian minister to France, acting upon instructions of his Government.

It called Italy "all powerful" and Ethiopia "weak and pacific."

"Notwithstanding the resumption of arbitration procedure in conformity with the Council's decision on Aug. 3," said the missive, "the Royal Italian Government is continuing to send troops and ammunition into Eastern Africa. It is ceaselessly manufacturing arms and implements of war with the solemnly avowed intention of using them against the Ethiopian Empire.

"There is no manufacture in Ethiopia, either public or private, of arms or munitions of war. The Imperial Ethiopian Government today finds it absolutely impossible to obtain means of defense outside its own frontier. Whenever it attempts to obtain them it meets with prohibitions of exports and embargoes.

"Is that real neutrality? Is it just? "Will the Council remain unmoved in the face of this situation which is growing steadily worse? Will it allow this unequal combat to continue between two members of the League of Nations, one of which is all powerful and in a position to employ, and declares it is employing, all its resources in preparing for aggression, while the other, weak and pacific and mindful of its international undertaking, is deprived of means of organizing the defense of its territory and its very existence, both of which are threatened?

"Will the Council assume the responsibility in the eyes of the world for allowing these preparations to continue unchecked for the massacre of a people which constitute a menace to none?"

Colonel Roosevelt Reports Brazil Fat At Expense of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The Roosevelt Administration's agricultural program was roundly scored by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, at a dinner at the National Republican Club here last night in honor of Colonel Roosevelt's return from an exploring expedition in Brazil.

"In Brazil I saw American after American in the cotton business," Colonel Roosevelt said. "They told me down there that they were going to be able to produce cotton cheaper than it can be produced in the United States.

"Business is blossoming in Brazil because the Administration in Washington has destroyed our business in cotton. It is all on account of the policy of the Administration in cutting down our crop. Brazil is now shipping cotton seed to the United States to feed cattle.

"A Brazilian said to me, 'Your President has been a Santa Claus to Brazil.' 'I said, 'Yes, he has been a Santa Claus to Brazil at the expense of the United States.'"

Cars on Road Counted

An automatic photoelectric cell device counts the number of automobiles using the Wawona Road tunnel between Yosemite National Park and the Mariposa Grove of big trees.

Neutrality Bill Harmonizing Views Hastened for Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — One final attempt to complete the draft of a neutrality bill for the present session of Congress is being made this week by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, ranking minority member and distinguished former chairman. They plan to report a bill by the end of this week, it was announced yesterday, after a crucial meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Long draft, recently outlined in the Monitor, to give discretionary authority to the President over munitions, loans, minor aspects of neutrality, and stop entirely the shipment of munitions on American bottoms in a crisis, was objected to by the isolationist members of the Senate committee. They seek definite rules which will leave little, if any, discretionary authority in the President's hands. The draft is intended to harmonize the two views, and to produce a measure on which there would be little disagreement in the Senate.

To accomplish the task in the remaining days of the Senate session is recognized to be a herculean labor, but the Senators today announced their hopes of accomplishment.

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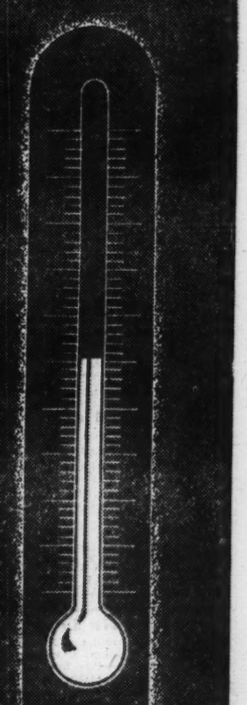

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United States Tennis Doubles Draw—Wightman Cup Lineups—Bitsy Grant Wins

Giants and Cardinals Split Doubleheader

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Giants and Cardinals batted through a doubleheader at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and at the finish were all even, one victory apiece. As a result of this, the New Yorkers maintained their three-game lead over the Cards, from St. Louis, in the National League pennant race. The double bill opened the second "crucial" series between these two clubs this season.

Last month the Giants were stumbling through the West on their second invasion of the year, and on the 22d they arrived at Sportsman's Park for a six-game battle with the Cardinals. The Cards won the series opener, 8 to 5. The following day they took the first half of a doubleheader, 6 to 1, and went into first place. The Giants came back in the second game, however, and regained the lead and then went on to win the final three games, including a double bill on July 25.

Cards Best in 1934

On that occasion, the Giants served notice that they will not fall as easily this season as they did last. Bill Terry is better equipped to fight off Frankie Frisch's gang this year. In 1934, the Cardinals had the edge on the Giants, both at the Polo Grounds and at Sportsman's Park. At home the Cards won seven and lost four, and at New York they won six and dropped five, for a record of 13 out of 22.

Of those 13 victories, 12 were scored by the Dean brothers. Dizzy won six out of seven engagements and so did young Paul.

But this season, the situation has changed. To date, Terry has met Frisch on 14 occasions and the Giants are leading by 10 victories to four. In the process of their triumphs, the Giants have handled the Deans as if they were ordinary pitchers. Dizzy has yet to beat the Polo Grounders and has lost twice. Paul has two victories, but has lost four, one of the setbacks coming yesterday.

Despite the fact that their pitching staff has shown signs of slipping, the Terrymen appear to have the necessary power to stand off the Cardinals. This present series is supposed to determine just how much chance the Cards have to overtake their rivals. The New York staff turned in two well-pitched games yesterday, but lost one of them. Carl Hubbell, the screwball ace, scattered eight Cardinal hits in the opener and beat Paul Dean, 6 to 4. Carl struck out four and walked only one. In the second game, Clydell Castleman limited the world champions to five hits, but lost because Bill Hallahan left 11 Giants stranded on the bases. The Giants made 10 hits in this game and accepted four bases on balls, but apparently wasted all of them.

Hit Five Homers

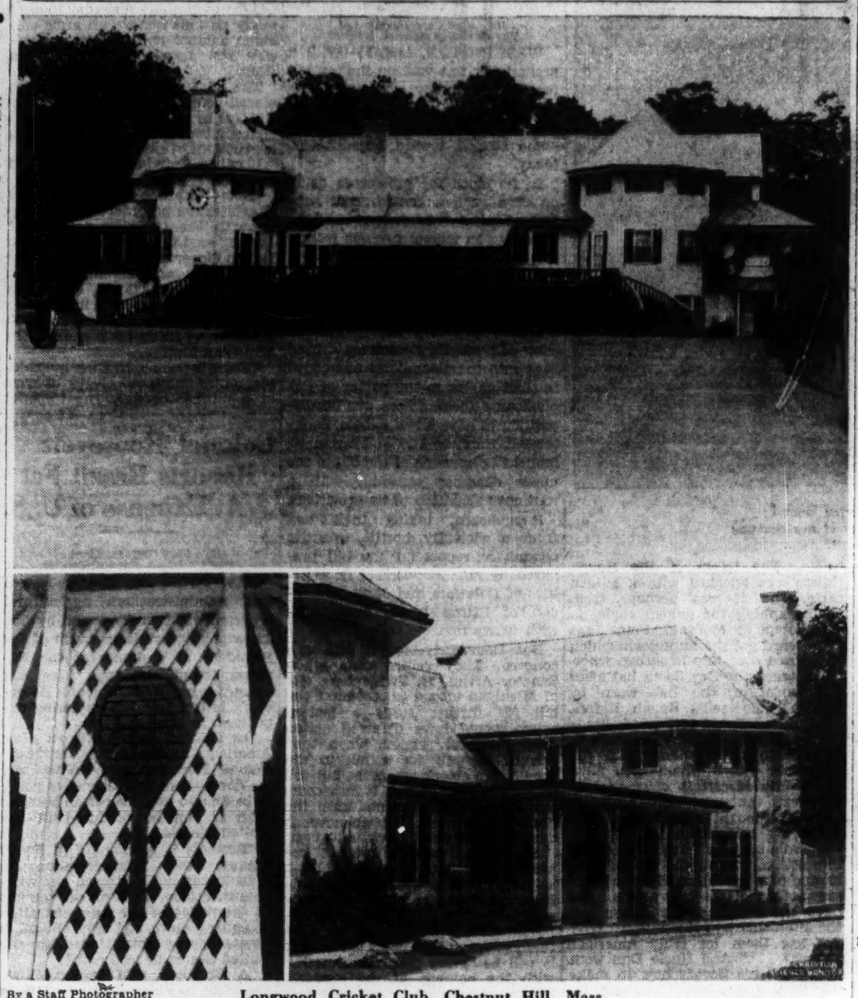
Home runs figured prominently in the first contest. The Cardinals hit three and the Giants two. Fortunately for the Terrymen, however, was the fact that Joe Moore hit his with two mates on the bases. Other home-run hitters were Gus Mancuso of the Giants and Jack Rothrock, Terry Moore and Pepper Martin of the Cards. Hallahan was the star of the second game, although he had to be relieved with one out in the ninth inning. He also hit a home run. The final score was 3 to 0.

At Brooklyn, the Dodgers handed the Chicago Cubs two surprise defeats and knocked that club back into third place in the standing of the National League. The Pittsburgh Pirates strengthened their hold on fourth place by winning two games from the Phillies. The Boston Braves snapped out of their batting slump and pounded Cincinnati in two games.

In the American League, the Detroit Tigers beat Washington while the Yankees were losing to Cleveland. These results placed the Bengals six full contests in front of the New York club. If the Yankees think they can catch the Tigers, they had better think also about keeping ahead of the Boston Red Sox, who are now only five games to the rear. The Sox scored another victory over the Chicago White Sox yesterday, their second in as many days. Cleveland, in fifth place, is now only 1½ games behind the White Sox.

Jimmy Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics hit his twenty-first and twenty-second home runs of the season at St. Louis and helped his mates defeat the Browns, 8 to 2.

National Doubles Scheduled Here



By a Staff Photographer

Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Upper—View of the Famous Clubhouse From the Courts Side. Lower—Views of Entrance, Through Which Hundreds of Tennis Players, Officials, Writers and Spectators Will Pass on Aug. 17 and Following Days to Watch the Progress of the United States Tennis Doubles Championships for Men and Women

Flags of Six Nations to Float Over Grandstand at Longwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 15—The national emblems of the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, Czechoslovakia and China will float over the grandstand courts at the Longwood Cricket Club this coming week end as players from these countries vie for honors in the 54th United States tennis doubles championships. There are six overseas players, 311 Easterners, 10 Far Westerners, nine Southerners, five Midwesterners and three Texans in the starry field that will open the campaign Saturday in quest of the title which George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defaulted when they become professionals.

Henry R. Guild, referee of the tournament, announced today that he plans to put on as Saturday's feature the match in which Enrique Maier, Spanish singles champion, and Roderich Menzel, champion of Czechoslovakia, will team against two young American stars, Wilbur Hess and Hal Surface. Hess is the Rice Institute star from Texas who recently won the national intercollegiate title, and Surface is the Kansas City youngster who went to Texas to college.

The top-seeded foreign teams of Maier and Menzel will be making their bow in this section. Maier, who looks a good deal like Jack Crawford, the Australian, had not lost his sea legs when he ran against Don Budge at Newport, so his journey there was cut short, but he showed in beating Gil Hall that he has a sound game. Menzel reached the semifinal in this event at Philadelphia last year and will do well to repeat, as he and Maier face a thorny path that includes the American seeded teams of Bitsey Grant and Gil Hall, Frank Parker and Frank Shields, Don Budge and Gene Mako, all in the upper half.

The last entry to be accepted was that of Jacques Brugnon and A. Martin Legeay, Frenchmen, who forwarded their names by radiogram just as Referee Guild, Irving C. Wright, Richard Bishop, A. Nicholas Reggio were making the draw.

United States Doubles Draw—1935

First Round—Top Half

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles (seeded 2), vs. Leonard S. Patterson, Los Angeles, and Gerald S. Phipps, Denver, Colo.

S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Forest Hills, L. I., and Robert J. Kelleher, New York, vs. Alfred Jarvis, Tonafly, N. J., and William Winslow Jr., South Orange, N. J.

Samuel Lee and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, Wash. (seeded 8), vs. John R. Gow, Simsbury, Conn., and H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, Conn.

Charles Mattmann and Wesley Barnett, Forest Hills, L. I., vs. Malcolm D. Horn, England, and James H. Van Alen, Newport (fourth foreign seeded).

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., and Francis X. Shields, N. Y. (seeded 3), vs. Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., and Robert Little, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Edward and Herbert Fuller, Salem, Mass., vs. A. C. Ingraham and LeRoy Weis, Cleveland.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and J. Gilbert Hall, N. Y. (seeded 7), vs. Paul Guibord, Melrose, and Ralph Seeley, Boston.

Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, and Hal Surface, Kansas City, vs. Enrique S. Maier, Barcelona, Spain, and Roderich Menzel, Prague, Czechoslovakia (first foreign seed).

First Round—Lower Half

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia (seeded 1), vs. Thomas E. Jansen Jr. and G. Holmes Perkins, Boston.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., and E. W. Feibleman, New York, vs. E. Raymey Donovan, Orange, N. J., and James G. Thackard, Avon, Conn.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas (seeded 6), vs. Ramsay Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., and Ernest Sutter, New Orleans.

J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and Henry R. Guild, Boston, vs. Guy Cheng, Shanghai, China, and William Reese, Atlanta, Ga. (third foreign seeded).

Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C. (seeded 4), vs. Jess Millman, Los Angeles, and Watson Washburn, New York.

Stewart Cornell and Scott Rexinger, Minneapolis, vs. Lieut. William E. Howard, U. S. N., Philadelphia, and Lieut. R. Morgan Watt Jr., U. S. N., New York.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, New York (seeded 5), vs. E. Lawrence Nelson and Robert Underwood, Los Angeles.

Amos Eno and Norcross Tilney, Princeton, N. J., vs. Jacques Brugnon and A. Martin Legeay, Paris, France (second foreign seeded).

Repeats 1934 Victory In Hole-in-One Test

SALISBURY, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—A record field in the New York World-Telegram's fourth annual hole-in-one tournament tried and tried yesterday, but none could surpass the Monday shot of Edward D. Searle, who drove the ball to within 8¼ inches of the cup, giving him his second consecutive triumph in the ace tournament. Last year Searle, who lives in Yonkers, won with a shot that stopped 17 inches from the hole. The final day of shooting produced a new second-place winner, when Arthur Horrigan, former Forest Hills caddy, came out with a set of borrowed clubs and put his best shot, 2ft. 1½in., from the pin.

Browns Sign Poser

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns have signed John Poser, 24-year-old right-handed pitcher who tried out last year with the Chicago White Sox. After his Chicago effort, Poser worked with Toronto, Minneapolis and Des Moines. Bringing him to the Browns gave Manager Rogers Hornsby a pitching staff of eight.

American Association

Results Aug. 14

Columbus 7, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 7, Minneapolis 3.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 1.
One game postponed.

British Poloists Win In an Exhibition Game

BURNT MILLS, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Hurlingham four of London, British poloists who came to America for the national open next month, won their second American exhibition game yesterday, defeating Burnt Mills, 8 to 4.

The visitors showed better team work than they did last Sunday, when they topped Burnt Mills, 12 to 7, covering their plays remarkably well.

Raymond Guest, seven-goal man, played back for the Americans. Harry East scored all four of Burnt Mills's goals.

In the last chukker Guinness tallied on a free hit and East followed with a backhand tally from 20 yards out. Tyrell-Martin scored another for the British a short time later, and Sanger hit Hurlingham's third goal of the session on a pass out from Ancill.

Montclair Team Wins Lawn Bowling Trophy

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—A Montclair, N. J., team skipped by D. P. Brown, held title today to the Alexander (Sandy) Simpson trophy as a result of defeating a Boston team in the eighteenth annual tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association.

Brown was aided by his teammates: Bob Pollack, Bob Stanley, and A. C. Williams. Their opponents were: Robert Russell (Skip), John McCullum, E. V. Graybill, and Walter Hicks. The winning score was 22 to 14.

The competition for the doubles championships of the United States progressed through three rounds yesterday. The quarterfinals, semifinals, and final will be rolled today. The singles championship also will be played today along with the tournament for the Archie Bennett Trophy.

Helen Jacobs and Mrs. Arnold Lead-Off Players for U. S. Team

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion, will be the leadoff player for the American team in the international tennis match for the Wightman Cup, tomorrow, encountering Katherine E. Stammers, second player of the British team, as the result of the draw, made yesterday afternoon in the pavilion on the edge of Forest Hills Stadium, where the matches will be staged.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, who is also acting as captain of the United States team, first announced the team as follows: Singles: 1, Helen Jacobs, 2, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, 3, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan; doubles, 1, Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan; 2, Carolin A. Babcock, and Dorothy B. Andrus.

Then Capt. M. D. Horn, captain of the British team, announced his selections as follows: Singles: 1, Dorothy E. Round; 2, Katherine E. Stammers; 3, Phyllis Mudford King; doubles: 1, Miss Stammers and Freda James; 2, Nancy M. Lyle and Evelyn M. Dearman.

The order of the play was then determined as follows: Friday, beginning at 3: Miss Jacobs against Miss Stammers; Mrs. Arnold against Miss Round; Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan against Miss James and Miss Stammers. Saturday, beginning at 2:15: Mrs. Fabyan against Mrs. King; Miss Jacobs against Miss Round; Mrs. Arnold against Miss Stammers; Miss Babcock and Miss Andrus against Miss Lyle and Miss Dearman.

All the players were busy at practice yesterday afternoon, finishing their hardest work for the matches, and will take it easy, except for light practice, today, both captains announced.

Armour to Defend

TORONTO (Canadian Press)—Tommy Armour of Detroit, "Black Scot" of United States golf, will defend his Canadian open title over the Summerlea course, Montreal, on Aug. 30-31, it was announced recently at Royal Canadian Golf Association headquarters here. Armour, winner of the title in 1927, 1930 and 1934, has filed his entry with Secretary B. L. Anderson.

Wood's Squad in Japan

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Aug. 15 (AP)—Coach Joe Wood led his squad of Yale University baseball players into Japan today for a series of 13 games against Nipponese colleges. Waseda University, sponsor of the invasion, will be Yale's first opponent at Tokyo Saturday.

International League

Results Aug. 14

Newark 3, Toronto 0.
Newark 12, Toronto 1.
Albany 6, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 4, Syracuse 3.
Montreal 11, Baltimore 4.

Southern Association

Results Aug. 14

Nashville 8, Atlanta 4.
New Orleans 10, Birmingham 4.
Memphis 3, Little Rock 0.
One game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Results Aug. 14

Seattle 2, Sacramento 0.
Portland 3, Hollywood 2.
Missions 18, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 1.

Grant Defeats Menzel in Four Sets at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta forced towering Roderick Menzel of Czechoslovakia to run himself to the exhaustion point today when he swept into the semifinal round of the Newport Casino tournament with a blistering 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3 victory over the crack European tennis player.

Grant, about the smallest player in major tennis worked on the powerful Menzel with cruel efficiency. Whenever he was unable to keep him galloping in the muggy heat, he forced him to bend over for drives at his feet. Between the running and the bending, Menzel was well softened when "Bitsy" evened the match by capturing the second set with three service breaks.

Menzel was a pitiful figure during the third set and he appeared to be rushing headlong into defeat to gain the 10 minutes respite which follows the third set of an overtime match.

The rest, however, failed to revive the overseas star and Grant's harassing tactics were more effective in the finale than they were in any of the others.

Menzel, equipped with a battering service, a crushing overhead and a strong forehand game, exposed a glaring backhand weakness when he was underway. Grant lost the opener by storming the net. While he was fresh, Menzel had little to fear from his tiny rival and after each had been broken twice in the first five games, the Czech cracked Grant for the third time, in the tenth game, by forcing three outs after battering down a savage kill from his tremendous height.

Menzel managed to gain a three-love lead in the second set, but the aggressive southerner, who had been traveling at a rapid pace proved too much and sent Menzel reeling off the court. In the ninth game of the finale, scene of Menzel's ninth service break of the match his tired body balked as Grant poured over placements that registered the last two points.

Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., moved into the same bracket with Shields, his doubles partner for this tourney and next week's national play at Chestnut Hill, Mass., with an easy 6—1, 6—1, 6—1 win over Gene Mako, another California youngster called for Davis Cup service this season.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 15, 1910

WALTER JOHNSON of Washington was effective enough with the bases occupied to beat Detroit, 6 to 4. Milan, Washington center fielder, and Killifer, second baseman, scored four runs between them, yet neither made a hit. Lake of St. Louis won a tight duel with Eddie Cicotte of the Red Sox, 2 to 1.

Haas, Defender, Rules Favorite In Junior Golf

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 15 (AP)—Fred Haas Jr., lanky, defending champion from New Orleans, La., ruled a prime favorite today as entries from four states teed off for two rounds of match play to determine Friday's finalists in the western junior golf tournament.

Haas advanced to the quarterfinals with a scintillating 8 and 7 triumph over Ralph Ackerman of Chicago in their second-round match yesterday. Haas disposed of Ackerman on the twelfth green after completing the first nine in 31, four strokes under par, and went on in quest of the course record.

He missed his mark by a single stroke, winding up in 67. The record for the Oakland Hills course, 66, is shared by Chris Brinke and Francis Ryan.

Haas was paired with Jerome Barber, Jacksonville, Ill., youth, in today's first round. Barber defeated Fred Lamb Jr., Detroit, 4 and 3, after Lamb had eliminated Fred Schwarze of Birmingham, Mich., the medalist, in their first-round contest.

Arthur L. Doering of Chicago, a student at Colorado College, provided one of the major second-round upsets by defeating Paul Leslie, Jefferson City, Mo., the southern intercollegiate champion, 1 up. Doering was paired in the quarterfinals with Charles Smead, another Chicagoan. Smead defeated Jim Marek, of Chicago, 2 and 1, in the second round.

Bill Castleman, Louisville, Notre Dame student, won his way to the quarterfinals by turning back Bill Richart, Champaign, Ill., 1 up. He was paired with Billy Warren, Detroit, who nosed out Keith Johnson, Bloomington, Ill., 1 up.

Handicaps Fail When American Stars Run Wild

LYONS, France, Aug. 15 (AP)—America's touring track and field athletes conceded big handicaps to French and Italian rivals yesterday and still emerged victors in 11 of the 12 events of an international meet.

Norman Bright of the San Francisco Olympic Club was the only American loser. He ran the 1500 meters in 4m. 03s. and finished second to Rene Berthord, who was given a handicap of 130 meters. Berthord's time for the shorter distance was 4m. 01.6s.

Eulace Peacock, Temple University Negro ace, and John Lyman, weight man of the Olympic Club, hung up double victories. Peacock took the 100-meter dash in 10.6s. with Artail and Charvet second and third and then captured the broad jump at 23ft. 1 1-5in. with Auguste Moiroud a poor second. Peacock suffered a mishap in the broad jump and made no effort to boost his mark.

Lyman won the shot put at 50ft. 9in. and then added the discus with a toss of 137ft. 9¾in., more than 19 feet better than his nearest competitor, Moiroud.

Ivan Fuqua of Indiana won the 400 meters in 49.6s. and John Wolff of Manhattan took the 800-meter run in 1m. 59.4s. despite the fact he conceded the second-place winner, Luigi Crocci of Italy, 30 meters handicap. Tom Moore was clocked in 15.8s. for the 110-meter high hurdles to win easily from Vanon of France. Joe McCluskey of New York earned a convincing triumph in the 3000 meters. McCluskey was clocked in 8m. 53.8s. and won by more than 11 seconds from Joseph Chartier who received 60 meters handicap.

William Roy of New Orleans cleared 13ft., 1½in. in the pole vault with no opposition. Cornelius Johnson of Los Angeles easily won the high jump at 6ft., 3in.

Fuqua, Moore, Johnson, and Peacock, running legs of 400, 300, 200 and 100 meters respectively, defeated a five-man French team, each running 200-meter legs, in 1m., 56.4s. The Frenchmen's time was 1m., 57.2s.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	67	38	.638
New York	66	43	.583
Boston	56	49	.533
Chicago	52	49	.515
Cleveland	52	52	.500
Philadelphia	45	54	.455
Washington	45	60	.429
St. Louis	35	67	.343

Results Aug. 14

Detroit 18, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 7, New York 6.
Boston 7, Chicago 1.

Glasgow Rangers Win

GLASGOW, Aug. 15 (Canadian Press)—The Glasgow Rangers scored their second victory of the 1935-36 Scottish Soccer League campaign by defeating the Albion Rovers, 2 to 1, at Coatbridge yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Rangeley Lakes Carnival Association Attraction

AN ELABORATE program has been arranged for the third annual Rangeley Lakes Carnival, Maine, beginning tomorrow and through Monday, those in the vicinity are being offered a variety of competition, including track and field events, a marathon, swimming, baseball, boating and golf.

Along with the sports program, other forms of entertainment are scheduled, in which even the sports spectators will take part, such as dining and dancing. The Maine State A. A. U. has sanctioned championships in the 50-meter dash for women, the 100-meter dash for men, the 100-meter free-style swimming championship for both men and women, and the 100-meter backstroke for women. Monday will present the wind-up, a golf tournament for pro-amateur and amateur at Mingo Springs course.

Vermont Junior Tennis—Albert A. Barrows of Providence, R. I., and H. J. Kulik of Salem, Mass., defeated Minot Chandler and Thomas Slattery of Newton, Mass., in straight sets for the Vermont junior tennis doubles championship at Brattleboro, Vt., yesterday.

Fred Mitchell Out—Manager, scout, executive and sundry other positions have been held by Fred Mitchell, former league player and once manager of the Chicago Cubs, in the Braves organization until the latest economy move. Now he is at least temporarily severed from organized baseball and will devote his attention to coaching Harvard baseball and his private business.

George Lott at Nahant—George Lott, Ralph Chambers, Malcolm Hill and Alfred Turner will combine in an exhibition tennis doubles match at the Nahant Club tomorrow. It is being held in connection with the toy pet show and fair held at the club for a benefit fund.

Why Night Baseball?—If Charles F. Adams decides to operate the Boston Braves the answer to night baseball might be that he does not wish one of his vacations to run in opposition to another. He is heavily interested, financially, in horse racing at Suffolk Downs, East Boston, and if he builds up the Braves, the two would be alicing income for C. F. Another angle in favor of the Braves playing at night might be that then they would be running in opposition to dog racing. Apart from purely baseball interests, night baseball could look attractive to Mr. Adams.

B. A. A. Officers Meet—A meeting was scheduled today with the officers of the Boston Athletic Association gathering to discuss the future of the now closed club. Efforts are being made to restore the club to activity and today the prospects will be viewed as feasible or otherwise. Financial difficulties amounting to thousands of dollars provide the stumbling block.

O'Malleys Still Interested—The O'Malley Associates of Boston are still interested in the possible purchase of the Braves, but said yesterday that, for the time being, they have ceased negotiations with Charles F. Adams, who controls the majority of the club's stock. The reason is not known, but probably it is because they don't want to pay the price.

Football Player Eliminated—W. Barry Wood Jr., former Harvard all-America football player, was eliminated by Edward Fuller, 6—6, 7—5, 6—2 in the Northern New England tennis championship being conducted at Squirrel Island Athletic Club, yesterday. Albert Horton 3d, defending champion, advanced by defeating Thomas Nicely, 6—0, 6—3, in a quarterfinal match.

Red Sox Climbing—It is a great "break" for the Red Sox that Dusty Cooke, Billy Werber and Joe Cronin all shook their batting slumps at practically the same time. Cooke, since taking over the centerfield berth permanently, is playing the baseball he looked capable of when he first came up with the Yankees back in 1930. Both Werber and Cronin were far below their usual form during the first half of the race. Manager Joe also is fielding better since he arrived in the West.

Guest of Honor Stars—Eddie Stimpson, 1935 Massachusetts amateur golf champion, featured his "day" at the home club, Brae Burn, yesterday. Along with Mel Merritt, runner-up to Stimpson in the state final, the Brae Burnite teamed to win the four-ball tournament preliminary to the dinner arranged for him. Speeches and presentations took place at the evening gathering.

Moriarty Coming Back—Ed Moriarty, who made a sensational debut into major league baseball with the Braves earlier in the season and then suddenly decided to turn in his uniform, will be back with the club next season. The former Holy Cross captain and star infielder would join the Tribe now, but as his name was placed on the voluntarily retired list Aug. 1, baseball law prevents him from returning this season.

Essex Four-Ball—Robert W. Knowles Jr., The Country Club and Essex, and Ken Corcoran, Oyster Harbors, low-handicap pair in the annual invitation four-ball tournament at the Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., were eliminated in the early rounds by the father-and-son combination of Reginald Boardman and Reginald Jr., yesterday, by a score of 2 up. Knowles won the tournament last year with John Dane of The Country Club as partner.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	39	.636
St. Louis	64	41	.610
Chicago	67	45	.598
Pittsburgh	61	51	.545
Brooklyn	50	57	.467
Philadelphia	42	60	.444
Cincinnati	47	63	.427
Boston	29	78	.271

Results Aug. 14

New York 6, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 3, New York 0.
Brooklyn 9, Chicago 5.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.
Boston 8, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 11, Cincinnati 5.
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 4.

Ten Guesses (63)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; they are so named because a Dr. Cork was once prominent in the making of artificial legs.
2—Yes.
3—No.
4—No; it is the capital of Venezuela. La Paz is the capital of Bolivia.
5—No; it was Elijah.
6—No; Offenbach composed it.
7—No; Belteshazzar was the name bestowed on Daniel by the prince of the eunuchs; Belshazzar followed Nebuchadnezzar on the throne.
8—No; a Polish astronomer.
9—No; it was written by Edmund Spenser.
10—Yes.

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The Lively Task of Road-Watering

IT MAY be, as the poet says, that "all service ranks the same"; but some services, even among those of a modern municipality, appear more exuberant and enjoyable than others, and it has always seemed to me that the road-waterer has an exhilarating task.

Daily I watch its accomplishment.

The house where I live stands on the brow of a hill road, or rather halfway up a hill road which, after taking a momentary rest upon the small level plateau below my windows, strikes off at an angle and climbs upward between low stone walls which bound gardens and farm lands where the corn is yellow among the vines and olives, and old houses, cream-walled, brown-roofed, are set here and there. From the nearest of these a fine plume of blue smoke is rising, but from the road also something is rising, and that is a cloud of white dust springing up behind a passing car; for these exposed hill roads, scorched by sun, swept by wind, are prolific in dust, and in the dry summer season it needs a good deal of keeping in its place.

* * *

TWICE A DAY the road is vigorously and lavishly watered, the lower stretch by a cart, the upper by hand, and twice is none too much; three times would be still better.

The cart which controls the lower portion is a fine modern motor vehicle of plate iron; a kind of armored car which, as it drives up and down the center, extends glittering wings of water on either side, like those projecting scythes attached by the ancient Britons to their chariot wheels. Two men sit up in front, the one controlling the motor, the other the water which, swishing vigorously across the pavements to the garden walls and house-fronts when the road is clear, he is supposed to mitigate in force when anyone is passing. And this he does—with certain reservations which nicely indicate alike his estimate of the individual pedestrians and a certain lively enjoyment of his own power.

This jolly young man who, from overhearing snatches of conversation between him and his colleague I understand bears the honored name of Dante, apparently enjoys himself upon his watery chariot, which rushes up our road at fine speed, executes a circular maneuver in the flat space before our door, and dashes down again swishing and hissing, its lateral cascades, seen from a high window, having the semblance of flounces of silver lace.

* * *

WHEN ANYONE OF gravity is passing, Dante slackens or snaps off the stream of his water on that side of the road with promptitude and precision; obviously he does not wish to risk wetting, or even sprinkling, a good ratepayer who might lodge complaints against his careless performance of the delicate and responsible duties of road-watering. With young people, especially young girls likely to enter into a joke, he takes, however, a saucy pleasure in waiting until the very last moment to reduce his water power, sometimes even allowing a few sparkling drops to reach them, delighted with the responsive giggle or squeal. Boys, dogs, and such small fry must step lively for themselves and get out of the way. It is not, in Dante's opinion, the business of a powerful municipal functionary in the exercise of important civic duties to give heed, by restraining one jet of his water or one jot of his power, to such as these. The cart advances like a juggernaut. Dust rises before it, but immediately lies down again obediently, reduced to low-lying mud. Freshness fills the air; the cart, having merely diverged for a moment to run up and down our road, goes on its lordly way.

* * *

MEANTIME THE ROADMAN is dealing in single-handed with the upper reaches. He has a hose, and hydrants at intervals, and a fine strong water pressure. As I watch him from the window, a tiny figure in the distance, and observe the ease of his movements, I am well aware that what looks so effortless and easy is not really so.

I know that snakelike hose with the mighty power coursing through it—a power fed by and allied to vast reservoirs far off in the mountains—needs vigorous controlling; but, seen from here, the roadman seems to be directing his stream easily, nonchalantly, almost playfully, with the merest turn of the wrist; now swishing the water low upon the ground, now lightly scattering it far and wide, now sending magnificent glittering plumes leaping and flashing high in the air. In fact, viewed from afar, his actions have much of the fine insouciance of a sportive Titon taking his aquatic pleasure.

As he moves forward the cream-tinted road turns dark; the fringed shadows of the trees which lay so sharply black upon white are now merely dark upon less dark. The dust lies down submissively. It is even transmuted into mud spangled with puddles, so heartily does the roadman perform his duties. But, though easily abased by a good flood, it is also unconquerably resilient. The wind and sun are its allies. The roadman will hardly have coiled his hose and turned to the more monotonous tasks of weeding and stone breaking, the chariot will scarcely have returned to its garage, before it will be once more leaping in clouds behind every footfall or passing car. But for the moment all is still. A lovely fragrance of parched earth freshly watered rises to the window. The air is clear. Cars slide by but no dust rises. It is eleven o'clock.

Of course this state of things will not last; the dust will not stay put for many hours with this sun and wind, and toward four the roadman will once more be letting loose his fountains, and the water chariot, with Dante perched on his front seat, will once more be chugging and swishing up the hill.

D. N. L.

Samarkand Pageant

WHEN the winter of the Afgnan uplands sets in, the gypsy nomads of Central Asia migrate with their black goat's-hair tents, their families, flocks, and fleas, to the plains of India, where they sell their labor as road-makers, well-diggers, or house-builders. Then, when spring comes, they gather up their belongings and such new possessions as have been added unto them, from babies to bakshish, and set their faces toward the Hindu Kush and the Pamirs; for the Indian sun blazes down with such blistering ferocity that there is no more grass for their animals. I have watched these people for days and there is no greater human pageant than theirs to be seen anywhere.

From one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand tribesmen pass back and forth each year. See them as they go! With their hairy Bactrian camels, their asses and their bullocks, they shuffle along the Golden Road to Samarkand.

Once we followed one of those camel caravans (kafilas, as they are called) all the forty-odd miles from the "serai" at Peshawar to the borders of Afghanistan. There must have been ten thousand nomads on the march that day, and along with them trekked thousands of camels and fully ten thousand donkeys, bullocks, and sheep. By the time the little Afghan maiden at the end of the caravan and her brother Gul Must were leaving the "serai" at Peshawar, the head of the "kafila" had already marched seven miles across the plain toward Jamrud. That was in the freshness of the morning. In the heat of the day, the caravan had straggled out fifteen dusty miles, through the gorge at Ali Masjid on the way to the caravanserai at Landi Kotal.

At the head of the "kafila" march the Khassadars, the local force that has been organized by the British to help police the Khyber and guard the caravans, since the regular troops took over the occupation of the pass from the Frontier Militia in 1919. The Khassadars, under their own headmen and furnishing their own arms, draw British pay for their work of protecting the caravans. This plan does away with the problem of military desertions. . . .

Here, journeying through the historic Khyber with us, are the people of Central Asia. As they pass in review, we see rich and poor, halt and hale, Turkomans, Tartars, Afghans, Povindahs, Persians, Hazaras, all unchanged since the days when Timur levied his soldiers from their ranks and turned northern India into a shambles. It is a pageant of primitive types such as we are not likely to see elsewhere.—From "Beyond Khyber Pass," by LOWELL THOMAS. (New York: Century.)

Courtesy of Mr. Victor Rothschild to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEEN ELIZABETH: *A Portrait by Nicholas Hilliard (1537-1619)*

THIS magnificent portrait of "Good Queen Bess" by her Court Painter, Nicholas Hilliard, recently created a profound sensation in London. It was the outstanding exhibit in the collection of historical portraits of Kings and Queens of England shown during the Jubilee at Messrs. Agnew's galleries in Old Bond Street. Perhaps the most surprising thing about the painting is that it is not a miniature, but is painted on a panel measuring thirty-two by twenty-four inches; and though Hilliard has been famous nearly four centuries as a miniaturist, pictures by him on this large scale are almost unknown.

Exceedingly characteristic of this Elizabethan master is the exquisite drawing of the lace ruff, the jewels and other details, but with all this wonderful precision of line there is still an admirable vivacity of touch, so that there is nothing stiff or lifeless in this presentation of the Queen. Indeed, despite the wealth and ornamental effect of the accessories, the head holds and retains our attention because it is so finely expressive of character. Looking at this sixteenth-century masterpiece, we can appreciate the tribute to this artist paid by the poet John Donne in his well-known lines,

A hand or eye
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history
By a worse painter made.

Nicholas Hilliard was born at Exeter and was a younger son of the High Sheriff of Devon. Like many of the early Italian masters, he began his apprenticeship to art as a goldsmith and jeweler, which accounts perhaps for his unsurpassed mastery in painting jewelry. But he soon took up miniature painting and achieved great fame as a painter of small portraits. He painted many portraits of Queen Elizabeth, but none more magnificent than this rare and precious work, which is in the collection of Mr. Victor Rothschild.

F. R.

Italian Renaissance Gardens

THE Italian villa was a rebirth of the magnificent Roman estate, embodying in it the traditions of the past. It has been the despair of those who would reproduce its charm. To France, England, other European countries, and directly or indirectly to America the Italian garden has spread its influence. In each country, fortunately, national characteristics have altered its form and introduced important variations, but the Renaissance villa of Italy is the focus from which the rays of formal gardening diverge.

The best examples of the villas of Italy illustrate the artistic adaptation of buildings and gardens to the site. Because the areas were nearly always restricted they offered problems out of which much thought developed clever adaptation. There is usually a sense of intimacy and seclusion together with unlimited outlook. Since the hot summer climate makes it difficult to raise flowers in Italy, the gardens did not exist merely as places for flower color; the result has been a marvelous combination of more permanent effects from masonry, statuary, water, and evergreen foliage. The Italian garden was lived in, was convenient, and above all was a work of art in the relation of its parts, the lines of its walks, the proportions of its masses and spaces, and in the subtle transition from the architectural to the irregular lines of Nature. The artist arrived at his broad effects not by eliminating detail, but by subordinating it to the main lines of the design.

The casino dominated the gardens; in fact, the gardens in some instances seem to have been made primarily to set off the architecture and secondly to give pleasure themselves. In other instances, they were gardens first, and in either case formed a very necessary part of the ensemble. Italian villas being individually adapted to the shape and topography of their sites, and executed by a group of artists none of whom dominated the others, were different from each other. There was a national style, but not a personal one as came later in France.

The French Renaissance garden and park as a type was the opposite of the Roman and Florentine villa—vast, nearly flat, more rigidly symmetrical, and too grand for human enjoyment, at least in the modern scale of living. Italian influence was strong during this early period in France, but the brilliant era of Louis XIV produced huge parterre gardens with elaborate decoration, the dense, parklike woods, the long vista terminated by statue group or building, great scale generally, fountains in new form and water in broad canals large enough for boating, showing more French invention than foreign ideas.—M. E. BOTTOMLY, in "The Art of Home Landscape." (New York: A. T. De la Mare.)

The Chinese Shepherd

SILENT in old dull blue,
With his twilit flock
Nibbling the grass with a sibilant sound
Like the whisper of rain on dusty leaves,
The shepherd stands by the ancient road,
His crook on his arm,
And the billowing mass
Of level creatures
Shifting about him—
Heads to the earth,
The wee lambs softly bleating.

In the great world's twilight,
Hugely spread,
The hills keep watch
O'er the wandering fields,
The low, slow moon
O'er the grazing stars,
And the lone pagoda
Its tall black vigil
O'er the clustered huts
Rustling to rest in its shadow.

But there, alone
By the ancient road,
Is the silhouette
Of the Chinese shepherd—
Indigo on the darkening sheen,
With his silver flock
At his patient feet:
The Chinese shepherd,
Through a thousand years
An immemorial figure.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Handel—the World Citizen

NO GREAT musician is more impossible to include in the limits of one definition, or even of several, than Handel . . . His genius adapts itself to a thousand images of passing events, to the nation, to the times in which he lived, even to the fashions of his day: It accommodates itself to the various influences, ignoring all obstacles. It weighs other styles and other thoughts, but such is the power of assimilation and the prevailing equilibrium of his nature that he never feels submerged and overweighted by the mass of these strange elements. . . .

He owes much of this objectivism to Italy, where he spent many years, and the fascination of which never effaced itself from his mind, and he owes even more to that sturdy England, which guards its emotions with so tight a rein, and which eschews those sentimental and effervescing effusions, so often displayed in the pious German art; but that he had all the germs of his art in himself, is already shown in his early works at Hamburg.

From his infancy at Halle, Zachau had trained him not in one style, but in all the styles of the different nations, leading him to understand not only the spirit of each great composer, but to assimilate the styles by writing in various manners. This education, essentially cosmopolitan, was completed by his three tours in Italy, and his sojourn of half a century in England. Above all he never ceased to follow up the lessons learnt at Halle, always appropriating to himself the best from all artists and their works. If he was never in France (it is not absolutely proved), he knew her nevertheless . . . Profoundly German in race and character, he had become a world citizen. . . . The great Germans at the end of that century, Goethe and Herder, were never more free, or more universal, than this great Saxon in music. . . .

Thus, saturated in all the European music of his time, impregnated with the music of musicians, and the still richer music which flows in all Nature herself, which is specially diffused in the vibrations of light and shade, that song of the rivers, of the forest, of the birds, in which all his works abound, and which have inspired some of his most picturesque pages with a semi-romantic colour, he wrote as one speaks, he composed as one breathes. . . . One can truly say that "he improvised every minute of his life." He wrote his music with such an impetuosity of feeling, and such a wealth of ideas, that his hand was constantly lagging behind his thoughts, and in order to keep pace with them at all he had to note them down in an abbreviated manner. But (and this seems contradictory) he had at the same time an exquisite sense of form. No German surpassed him in the art of writing beautiful, melodic lines. Mozart and Hasse alone were his equals in this. It was to this love of perfection that we attribute that habit which, despite his fertility of invention, causes him to use time after time, the same phrases (those most important, and dearest to him) each time introducing an imperceptible change, a light stroke of the pencil, which renders them more perfect.—ROMAIN ROLLAND, in "Handel." Translated by A. Eaglefield Hull. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.)

МЕЛОДИЯ В СЕРДЦЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Действительное для нас значение песни, в дни-ли радости, или горя хорошо известно. Вознося сердца наши к небесному Отцу и благодарении за полученные милости, мы можем выйти из наших затруднений, одарить друзей наших бодростью духа и упованием, вернуть уверенность упавшим, утешить сокрушенных, поощрить щедрость и любовь.

Иногда с человеческой точки зрения, впереди все кажется мрачным, безисходным. И думается нам тогда, что мы одиноки, беспомощны, лишены свободы. Такое печальное настроение изображено в сто тридцать шестом псалме, когда плененные Евреи, будучи угнетены призраком зла, плакали при реках Вавилона. "На вербах" повесили они свои арфы—плача и сетуя, оттолкнули от себя свои инструменты веселья—и вопрошали: "Как нам петь песнь Господню на земле чужой" (136:4).

Склонны-ли теперь Христиане оплакивать себя, будучи уведены в плен болезнью, нуждой или разладом? Бог не оставил их. Если только они отвергнут свидетельство внешних чувств и запоют "песнь Господню," песнь здоровья и святости, запоют ее от всего своего сердца, все явления примут нормальный, гармоничный характер, а притязания зла исчезнут. Исцеление-же станет явным.

Христианская Наука учит нас благотворному влиянию чувства благодарности. Практическое значение Библии раскрылось для многих изучающих книгу текста Мэри Бакер Эдди "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Послушание Божьим повелениям и признавание духовного состояния истинного человека приносит нам радость, внутреннее равновесие, силу, влияние. Те кто это поняли, поднимают свой голос в славословии и истинном песнопении. Благодарность — духовное качество, которое всегда действует в согласии с духовным законом.

В одном из своих посланий к Матери-Церкви (Message to The Mother Church for 1900) (стр. 11) Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Я желаю не только качество, количество и разнообразие звуков, но и благозвучие Любви." И далее прибавляет: "Не материя, а Разум производит мелодию; если же нет божественных звуков, то звуки земные лишены для меня мелодии." В своем послании к Ефесянам Павел говорит нам, как мы можем избежать лицемерия и болтливого тщеславия (5:19): "Назидая самих себя псалмами и славословиями и песнопениями духовными, поя и воспевая в сердцах наших Господу." Все это говорит нам о необходимости в большей любви, и большей гармонии и в большем восхвалении Господа.

Любовь, братство, мудрость, дружба тесно вотканы в дела того кто взял себе за правило говорить с справедливой похвалой мягкостью почтительным вниманием, кто искренно отдает должное обнаруженным дарованиям и признает, что духовный человек имеет и отражает качества божественной Любви. Истинная мелодия в сердце, вылившаяся из посвященного служения Богу и человеку, находит отзвук в искупленных, обновленных и возрожденных жизнях. Чтобы приобрести именно такую гармонию нужно набожно применять в жизни ту симфонию любви, которой проникнута тринадцатая глава первого послания к Коринфянам. Мы видим, что если мы говорим "языками человеческими и ангельскими" а любви не имеем, мы— "медь звенящая или кимбал звучащий." Мы узнаем, что любовь не завидует и не превозносится, что любовь учтива, добра, благодушна, не тщеславна и снисходительна, что она не мыслит зла, радуется истине, полна надежд, долготерпелива. Мы также узнаем, что "Любовь никогда не перестает."

Кто лелеет в сердце своем любовь, тот обычно имеет добрую улыбку на лице. Ведь выражение лица, манеры, и даже то что называется расположением духа, находятся под прямым влиянием наших мыслей. Дети естественно и непосредственно поддаются воздействию благоговейной приятной семейной атмосферы. Одна маленькая девочка поведала кому-то не без чувства удовлетворения, что у нее "поющая мама." Без сомнения эта мама поняла самую суть любви. Некто писал: "Когда человек живет с Богом, голос его делается нежным, как журчание ручейка и шелест колосьев."

В сознании каждого человека может утвердиться господство благодати любви. Восхвалять Господа и молиться Ему можно не в одних лишь пределах церкви и это не заключается только во внешних обрядах. Работая разумно, каждый искренный искатель истины станет и слушать и петь ту бессмертную родную песнь ангелов, которая из маленького Вифлеемского городка прозвучала вокруг всего земного шара: "Слава в вышних Богу, и на земле мир, в человеках благоволение." Кто с гармонией в сердце поет за своей работой, преуспевает лучше нежели тот кто преследует свой путь в угрюмом молчании.

Mrs. Эдди говорит об этом так (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, стр. 175): "Правосудие, братство и христианская любовь—слаще бальзама Галаадского, драгоценнее бриллиантов Голконды и дороги они нам, как дружба тех, кого мы любим. Песнь моей души пребудет, доколе пребуду я! Да пребывает братолюбие!"

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Melody in the Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE intrinsic worth of song to men, in time of either success or strain, is well recognized. One may find the way out of difficulties, bless his companions with courage and confidence, reassure the fallen, comfort the sorrowing, promote generosity and love, by lifting his heart to the heavenly Father in gratitude for blessings received.

From the human standpoint, there are times when the outlook seems desolate, devoid of opportunity; when one seems friendless, forlorn, imprisoned. Such cheerlessness is portrayed in the one hundred and thirty-seventh Psalm, where the captive Jews wept by the waters of Babylon, cast down by the appearance of evil. They hung their harps "upon the willows"—rejected their instruments of joy as they mourned and complained. They asked (137:4), "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

Do Christians today, when carried away captive to disease, lack, discord, incline toward weeping about it? God has not forsaken them. If they will but reject human sense testimony, "sing the Lord's song" of health and holiness with all their hearts, conditions will assume a more normal, concordant aspect, and the pretensions of evil will vanish. Healing will become apparent.

Christian Science teaches the ameliorating efficacy of gratitude. Study of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has revealed to many students the practical worth of the Bible. Obedience to God's commands and acknowledgment of the real man's spiritual status bring enthusiasm, poise, power, authority. Those who have such understanding raise their voices in praise and true song. Gratitude is a spiritual quality, continually functioning in response to spiritual law.

In the Message to The Mother Church for 1900, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 11), "I want not only quality, quantity, and variation in tone, but the unction of Love." And she adds, "Mind, not matter, makes music; and if the divine tone be lacking, the human tone has no melody for me." In his letter to the Ephesians, Paul tells us how we may avoid hypocrisy or voluble vanity (5:19): "Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord." All of which emphasizes the need for greater love and more harmony and praise to God.

Charity, fraternity, wisdom, fellowship, are closely intertwined in the affairs of one who makes a habit of speaking with just praise, loving-kindness, thoughtful consideration and honest recognition of talents revealed; who acknowledges spiritual man, possessing and reflecting the qualities of divine Love. True melody in the heart, proceeding from consecrated service to God and man, is shown forth in redeemed, restored, regenerated lives. To gain this quality of harmony, the prayerful application of that symphony of love, as expressed in the thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians, is needed. It is here revealed that even though we speak "with the tongues of men and of angels," without love we are "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." We learn that love is neither envious nor boastful; that it is of courteous behavior, kind, good-humored, thinks no evil, rejoices in the truth, is hopeful, patient, free from vanity, tolerant. We learn that love "never faileth."

One who carries love in his heart usually wears a friendly smile, for the expression of one's countenance, one's manners, even that which is called one's disposition, are directly influenced by one's thought. Children respond naturally and normally to reverent, agreeable surroundings. One child confided with some satisfaction that she had "a singing mother." Without doubt that mother had acquired the essence of love. Someone has written, "When a man lives with God his voice will be as sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn."

The governing grace of love may be warmly established within each individual consciousness. Praise and worship of God are not confined to church attendance alone, nor are they merely outward forms. Working correctly, each earnest seeker for Truth will listen for and sing that immortal, familiar song of the angels which has echoed around the globe from the little town of Bethlehem: "On earth peace, good will toward men." One who with harmony in his heart sings at his work, far excels one who pursues his way in silent sullenness.

Mrs. Eddy puts it like this (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 175): "Sweeter than the balm of Gilead, richer than the diamonds of Golconda, dear as the friendship of those we love, are justice, fraternity, and Christian charity. The song of my soul must remain so long as I remain. Let brotherly love continue."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Reminiscence

WHEN Paris skies are gray
And flower-vendors
Turn big, sun-bleached umbrellas
To the rain,
I fill my arms with blossoms
Wet and fragrant,
And dream myself in Brittany
Again.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

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Commodity and Money Markets

Fluctuations Are Somewhat Uneven In Busy Market

By Forrest Price

Specialties splashed around a bit.

It was a busy market, and a very irregular one.

And yet trading was not so active as on previous days.

It was an unusual spectacle to see some specialties move forward three or four points to new highs for the year while a number declined as much.

Trading volume amounted to about 1,500,000 shares.

First National Stores jolted the market by dropping to the tune of nearly 5 points.

Universal Pipe declined nearly 4 to a new low for the year.

Others prominently on the off side of the market with losses ranging from 2 to 3 points or so included Eastman Kodak, General Realty preferred, Jersey Central, Universal Pipe, Pittsburgh Coal preferred and Allied Chemical.

Offsetting these losses were gains of 2 to 4 points or more by Shell Union Oil preferred, Spiegel-May-Stern, Skelly Oil preferred, Thatcher Manufacturing, National Supply, Revere Copper, American Chain preferred and Auburn Auto.

Then there were numerous gains of fractions to a point or more covering a wide range of miscellaneous stocks. The old-time standard issues did not make much of a noise.

In the bond department corporate issues did not move far in any direction. Rail obligations were inclined to sag but price changes were small. Utilities were mixed and showed no particular trend. U. S. Governments again receded slightly. Foreign governments improved moderately.

Silver metal again attracted attention among the commodities. Notwithstanding Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that the Treasury yesterday had bought more than 25,000,000 ounces of the metal, imported bar silver at New York dropped ⅜ of a cent to 65⅜ cents an ounce. The lowest rate since April 10.

Cotton in New York had an early setback but rallied well under covering.

Grain prices at Chicago moved forward, led by corn.

Continuing strength of the motor company shares, particularly Chrysler, Auburn Auto and General Motors, calls particular attention to the automobile industry, generally.

There was a time a few years ago when the talk was that the "saturation point" in the motor trade had been reached or likely would be reached soon. But no more is heard of that line of argument now.

Indications are that retail deliveries of new cars in August will decline less than 10 per cent below the big July record. Such a showing is indeed remarkable. At the present rate of sales new car stocks will be pretty well cleaned up before new 1936 models are put on the market.

It is easy to be seen why General Motors is planning to spend $50,000,000 on plant expansion and reconstruction.

Grain Prices Strong With Corn Leading

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Led by corn, all grain markets developed strength today.

Particular notice was taken of Kansas official advices that over the eastern half of the State 50 to 75 per cent of the corn crop has been damaged beyond the point where it can produce even a fair output. In the western half of the State the damage has been even more serious.

Corn closed uneasy, ⅜-1⅝ above yesterday's finish, Dec. 57-57⅛, wheat ⅛ to 1 cent up, Dec. 89⅛-⅜, oats unchanged to ¾ higher, and provisions showing a rise of 17 to 50 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; oils, motors and specialties higher.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments sag.

Curb: Uneven; selectivity rules list.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; uncertainty over crop loan.

Sugar: Firmer; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; sympathy with corn.

Corn: Strong; crop damage increasing.

Cattle: Steady to 25c higher; top $12.50.

Hogs: Mostly steady; top $12.20.

Foreign

London—Completion of week-end settlements restricted business on the stock exchange today. Profit-taking eased transatlantic issues, industrials, and gold mining shares. Attention turned to gilt-edged securities and home rails. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—Business was moderate on the Boerse today with prices moving irregularly. The close was steady.

Paris—Holiday, Assumption Day.

Cotton Prices Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—After an early setback, cotton firmed up today. Early net losses of about 9 to 14 points under scattered selling were followed by covering prompted by renewed, although more or less indefinite, talk of crop loan possibilities. December, after selling off to 10.85, was ruling around 11.02 in the late trading, with active months generally showing net gains of 4 to 12 points.

American Cyanamid Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Cyanamid Company has concluded arrangements through private placement for loans of varying maturities totaling $9,000,000. The proceeds will be applied to payment of all presently existing funded and bank debt of the company and its subsidiaries.

Total Dividends in Arrears

NEW YORK (AP) — There are currently 27 cumulative preferred issues on the New York Stock Exchange on which dividends are in arrears, according to one Wall Street survey. The aggregate accumulation on these issues is $615,600,000.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. In $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug.15	Last Aug.14
62⅜	51	2†	Acme Steel	300	57⅝	55	55	..
8¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	1800	8¼	8	8	8¼
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	300	31	30¾	31	31
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
13¼	4½	..	Advance Rumely	800	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	13
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¾
149¼	104⅝	3†	Air Reduction	500	142	142	142	143
1⅝	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
20½	15⅛	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2100	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
18⅜	6¾	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	1000	18¾	18	18⅛	17⅛
2	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	16800	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
8½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	1200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
7	1¾	..	Alleghany (pf xw(h)	1500	7	7	7	6¾
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	500	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	300	26⅝	26¼	26¼	27
165	125	6	Allied Chem	1400	164	163	163	165
7¼	3¼	..	Allied Stores	2500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
29	12	..	Allis Chalmers	8900	29	28	28⅞	28¾
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
70	49	5	Allied Stores pf	800	70½	69¾	70½	69½
3⅞	2¼	2†	Amal Leather	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	800	68½	67¾	68⅛	67½
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	7200	56	54	54	55½
30⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	29½	29½	29½	29½
65¼	41	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	64½	64½	64½	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1100	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
78	71	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	40	74	74	74	74½
38½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	300	36	35¾	35¾	36½
146¾	110	4†	Am Can	1300	142	141	141	142
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	23¾	23	23	23⅜
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	300	53	53	53	53⅝
17	8	..	Am Chain	2100	17⅜	16	17⅛	15⅞
89	38	..	Am Chain pf	300	89	89	89	85
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	400	91	90½	90½	..
4½	2¾	..	Am Colotrye	100	4½	4½	4½	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	4200	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	26⅛
3	¾	..	Am Encaust T (h)	100	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
8⅝	2	..	Am & For Pow	5600	8	7½	7½	7⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	38¼	37	37	38¼
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	35⅛	33	33	34⅞
15	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14	13¾	13¾	13⅜
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	12½	11½	12½	11¼
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	300	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5½
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	35	24¾	34½	35½
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	37¼	37	37⅛	36⅞
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
9⅜	4½	..	Am International	700	9	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
6	1¾	..	Am Lt Pr pf (h)	40	3½	3½	3½	..
20¾	15⅞	..	Am Locomotive	900	16	15⅜	15⅞	16
58⅜	32	..	Am Loco pf	200	52¾	52¾	52¾	54
8¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	500	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	800	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20½
24⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	1100	24½	24	24	24⅝
9⅛	1⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	18800	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
41½	8⅝	..	Am P&L 5% pf	900	.38	36¼	36¼	37⅝
49½	10⅜	..	Am P&L 6%	1400	45½	43¾	44	44¾
18½	10½	..	Am Radiator	17600	18¾	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
25	13¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2900	24½	24½	24¼	24⅝
11⅝	4	..	Am Smelting	6200	11½	11	11	11
26⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	4400	26⅝	25⅜	26⅛	24⅞
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
47⅞	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5800	44	42¾	42¾	43¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	139	139	139	139¼
117¼	103	13½q	Am Sm&R 8% pf		108½	108½	108½	109
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	200	97½	97¼	97½	97¾
100¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco	900	98¾	98½	98½	99
19⅜	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	17⅞	17¼	17½	17½
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	30	103	103	103	..
140⅝	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	100	139½	139½	139½	..
43	33⅛	2†	Am Stores	100	39	39	39	39½
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	56½	56½	56½	56½
142½	98⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	4100	140¾	139¾	140⅜	140½
2⅝	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
19⅜	..	..	Am Typ Fpf (h)	500	17¾	16½	16½	16½
15½	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	5500	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	600	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	49	48	48⅜	48⅝
5⅞	3	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4¾	4½	4½	4½
48	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	47½	47½	47½	47¼
18¼	2	..	Anaconda Cop	42000	28⅛	17¼	17¼	18
26	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	400	26	25	26	24¾
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	14	13¾	13¾	13½
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	4000	50¼	49⅝	50¼	49¾
6⅞	3¼	..	Armour Ill	18700	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
70⅝	58½	6	Armour Ill pf	1100	62	61	61¾	62
7½	3	..	Arnold Constable	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
30⅜	6½	.50	Armstrong Cork	1500	29	28⅝	29	28⅞
14⅜	7½	..	Assc Dry Goods	400	13⅜	13¼	13¾	14⅛
101½	80⅞	9g	Assc Dry G 1pf	100	101	101	101	..
40½	29¾	.50	Asso Oil	10	39½	39½	39½	40
57⅞	33⅜	2h	Atchison T&SF	2700	53	52⅛	52⅜	52⅜
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	89¼	88⅛	88⅛	..
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	6200	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26⅞
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	40	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
10	6	..	Atl Gulf & WI pf	400	10	9¾	10	9½
28	21¾	1	Atl Refining	3200	25¼	24⅝	25	24⅝
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	41	41	41	41
113½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	113	112¼	112¼	..
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
31½	15	..	Auburn Auto	7200	31⅜	29⅝	30⅝	28⅜
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	50	42	42	42	..
4	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5600	4½	4	4	4

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6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco(h)	3200	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	600	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	20⅜
16	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	11800	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
22	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2300	21½	20	20	21¾
49½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	48⅝	48½	48⅝	48
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	700	6½	6	6⅛	6½
61	32	..	Barker Bros pf	20	59	59	59	..
50⅜	37½	.50†	Bayuk Cig	3900	51¼	49	49	49½
10⅝	5⅞	..	arnsdall A	18500	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
19	14⅜	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
92	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	90	90	90	90
13⅜	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	700	13½	12⅞	13	13
19⅜	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3500	18½	18¼	18⅛	18½
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1400	18½	18½	18⅛	18½
50	34	2	Best & Co	200	48⅜	48½	48⅝	48⅜
37¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2200	35¾	35⅛	35⅜	35⅝
95	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	800	94½	92¾	93½	93
26½	14¾	1	Bigelow Sanford	100	20½	20	20	20½
13¾	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1100	13½	12⅛	13¼	12⅝
23¼	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	70	23	22½	23	..
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	108½	108½	108½	108½
12	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	800	11⅛	10¾	10¾	10⅞
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	48¼	46¼	46¼	48½
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	100	98	98	9	97
47¾	45	2†	Bon Ami B	10	47¼	46¼	47	43½
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	5900	26½	25¾	25⅞	25¾
49⅜	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	1400	47½	46⅞	47⅛	48
2⅜	1⅜	2	Briggs Mfg	98000	44⅞	44¼	44¼	45¼
14	9½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	900	13¼	13	13⅛	13¼
45⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	100	33½	33	33½	33½
36¼	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	100	36	36	36	36
46⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	900	45½	44¾	45	45
71	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	70	70	70	71
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	800	5⅞	4⅞	5⅜	4⅝
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
15	8½	..	Cucyrus S cv pf	400	13½	13	13	13⅛
91½	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	87	86	86	..
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
40⅝	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	36	36	36	..
57⅜	21⅝	..	Budd Wheel	700	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½
19⅝	8¼	..	Bullard	1200	18¾	18½	18½	18½
7½	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	200	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7¼
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
97⅜	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
18¾	13¼	.60	Burrough Add	1200	18⅝	18	18	18⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf et	160	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20⅞	11⅜	..	Byers	200	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛

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42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	300	35¼	34	34½	35½
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	⅝	½	⅝	½
4¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	3500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
22½	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	500	22	20½	21⅞	20¼
26⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	2500	11†	10⅝	11	10⅝
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	27500	11¾	11	11	11⅝
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	500	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
12¾	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	500	12⅜	12¼	12½	12¾
24⅞	18½	..	Case Thresh	3000	68¾	67¼	67¼	69½
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	500	52⅝	52	52¼	52½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	4500	29	28¾	28¾	29
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
61¾	34	..	Central RR of NJ	700	61	59	59	61¾
13¾	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	500	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	..
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	5000	58¼	56	56	56¾
38⅜	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	37¾	37½	37½	37¾
16⅝	12⅞	.25b	Crosley Radio	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	200	34¼	34¼	34¾	34½
8¾	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	500	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
51¾	35⅞	1.60	Cudahy Pack	200	48	47	47½	47¾
13¾	8¼	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
103	84½	6	Cuban Am S pf	14000	72¾	72	72½	71½
23⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	1300	20	19¾	19⅝	20
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	104¾	104⅝	104⅝	104½
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3000	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
72	81	8	Cushman 8%	10	89¾	69¾	69¾	68
26¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	100	26	26	26	26

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8¼	6	..	Davega St	200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
38	32¾	..	Deere &Co	2500	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛
37⅝	10	.75g	Deere & Co pf	1600	37	36⅝	36⅞	37
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	800	38	37	37	38⅝
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1700	16¾	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
146	115	8	Gen Baking pf	50	145	143½	144	145
7⅛	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	1100	7⅛	7	7⅛	7¼
5	2	..	Gen Cable	2100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞	4½
2	¼	..	Gen Cable A	1200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
49½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	100	47	47	47	46
64¼	50	4†	Gen Cigar	200	58½	56¾	56¾	58½
33	20½	.60	Gen Electric	28600	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	32¾
37½	32¼	1.60	Gen Foods	2400	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	36¼
..	..	..	Gen Gas & E A	11100	¾	¾	¾	¾
70½	59⅝	3	Gen Mills	300	68¾	68½	68½	68¼
45⅝	26⅝	2†	Gen Motors	24500	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	43½
117¾	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	117¾	117½	117⅜	117⅝
4	1	..	Gen Ry Sig	100	3⅛	3	3	3
34¼	17⅝	1.60	Gen Print Ink	150	33¼	32½	32½	33
4	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	1100	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
2¼	2¼	..	Gen Realty	3200	2¼	2	2	2¼
31½	14¾	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	30	29½	29½	31½
12⅜	6¾	..	Gen Refractories	600	23	21¾	22	22
19½	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	37	37	37	37½
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	19	18¾	19	19
93	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	500	91⅞	91¾	91¾	92
4½	2¼	..	Gimbel Bros	2400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
47⅞	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
32⅞	23⅜	1†	Glidden	1500	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜
109⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	10	108½	108½	108½	108½
4¾	1⅜	1.20	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	1100	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	2600	17½	16½	17⅛	16½
10⅝	6	..	Goodrich	3400	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
54½	40	..	Goodrich pf	400	52½	52	52	52½
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	2600	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	21
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	82	82	82	82
11⅜	5¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1100	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	70	44½	43½	44½	42¼
3¼	1¼	..	Graham Paige	3200	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
10	5¼	..	Granby	2400	10½	9⅝	10	9⅝
2¼	1	..	Grand UUnion et	1900	2	1¾	2	1¾
29½	18¼	1	Granville City	100	27	27	27	..
37⅜	26	1†	Grant (WT)	400	36½	35½	35⅞	35½
22¾	9⅝	..	Great Nor pf	3900	20¾	20¼	20½	20⅝
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	600	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
32⅞	26⅜	2.40	Great West Sug	700	29¾	29¼	29¾	30
55⅜	20½	..	Greyhound C (Del)	1400	53¼	51½	51½	53⅜
8⅛	4	..	Gulf Mobile & N	700	8½	8½	8½	8½
25½	6	..	Gulf Mobile pf	300	25½	24⅜	25½	24

			—H—					
29½	21¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	600	29	28	29	28¼
34	30	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	33	32½	33	..
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	60	106¾	105¼	106¾	105
24½	16	1	Harbison Walker	400	23	22¼	22½	22¾
112	99¾	6	Harbison W pf	200	112	116	116	..
12⅜	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	300	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
3⅞	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	6600	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	3¼
8	3⅞	..	Hazel Atlas	100	108	108	108	109
85¼	71	3†	Hercules Powder	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
125	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	123	123	123	123½
81¾	31¼	3	Hershey Choc	10	78½	78½	78½	..
14½	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	1900	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
20	9	..	Hollander	200	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
42	30½	2.50	Houdaille Her A	400	41¼	41¼	41¼	40¾
18¾	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	1200	18¼	17¾	17¾	18
17¾	9½	..	Houston Oil	1500	16½	15⅞	16	15¾
3½	1½	..	Houston Oil new	2900	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
56	43	3	Howe Sound	400	48	47	47	48¼
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
13½	6¼	..	Hud Bk Mom pf	400	10½	10½	10½	..
12¾	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1900	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9½
3⅝	¾	..	Hupp Motors	1800	2	1⅞	2	2

			—I—					
17¼	9½	..	Ill Central	2600	15½	15	15½	15¾
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	100	55	54¼	54½	55
2¾	2½	..	Indian Refining	200	2½	2½	2½	..
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	2500	29⅛	28½	28½	29¼
97¼	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	10	92½	92½	92¼	92½
94¼	64	2†	Inland Steel	400	86	85¼	85¼	85½
4⅝	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	400	3½	3½	3½	3¼
18¼	8¾	..	Interboro R ▽ (h)	2700	17¾	17	17¾	17¼
2	1	..	Intercon Rub	200	2⅛	2	2	..
7	4½	..	Interlake Iron	100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5½
5	2⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	600	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
42¾	26	..	Int Agr pf	400	35¼	34½	34

Business and Industry

U. S. Pours Buying Orders Into London to Prop Up Silver

Commerce and Finance

Denies Older Men Have No Place In Automobile Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The automotive industry has increased its proportion of men employees of 45 years of age and over since 1920, moving against the so-called normal trend which indicates an increased number of younger workers whenever business expands, according to a study made by Automobile Manufacturers' Association. This is the association's answer to the recent NRA charge that older men had to be cast aside because of the operations of the so-called speed-up.

Other industries having similar rates of growth showed a substantial decrease in the proportion of men of 45 and over during the years 1920-1930. On the other hand, the report stresses that the greater the shrinkage in total employment, the more pronounced has been the tendency to retain the older workers and dispense with the younger ones.

Employment Rises

Total employment expanded sharply in the automobile business during those years. Exclusive of skilled workers, employment increased 39 per cent in the 10-year period. But even higher than this is the rate of increase of older men, which is placed at 51.3 per cent. This is a different picture from that presented by other industries, which, under normal conditions, would increase by only 28.5 per cent the number of men over 45 years old on their pay rolls.

Moreover, layoffs were distributed to the advantage of the older workers during the production year 1933-1934, the investigation showed. Men of 50 and over averaged 49.3 per cent more hours of employment during the year than those under 30 years of age. In annual earnings, the group between 55 and 60 received the highest average, those of 50 and more receiving an individual annual wage—64.1 per cent above that paid men under 30 years of age.

These conditions preceded in large part the formal adoption of the seniority system by the automobile industry, it was stressed.

Further Study Suggested

The report says that no effort was made to draw conclusions from the outstanding record of the automobile industry in this respect, but suggests that a further study would be worth while.

"Since the 1920-1930 period was one in which the industry underwent a great increase in mechanization and much change in production methods," it continues, "the present findings have a direct bearing on any conclusions which may be reached as to the results of evolution in manufacturing processes upon continued employment of older men, and suggests new and important lines of investigation.

"These facts indicate that neither changes in manufacturing methods nor increased output obtained by greater use of machinery tended to eliminate or decrease the usefulness of the man of 40, 45 or even older in this industry.

"Since there was no concerted effort on the part of this industry between 1920 and 1930 to increase the employment of older men, the result must have come from normal employment policies and factory requirements."

More Older Workers

An increase of older employees was noted both in companies where the total employment increased between 1930 and 1934 and in companies where aggregate employment stayed at practically the same level during the year. In one company the total employment increased 122.1 per cent and the number of workers of 40 and over 99.2 per cent. An increase of 19 per cent in the proportion of men of this age was found in five automobile companies where employment was stationary. In another company where employment in 1934 was only 58.2 per cent of what it had been in 1930, the decrease in men of 40 and over was 30 per cent, while the decrease in men under 30 was 50 per cent.

The report quotes from Prof. William M. Leiserson's study of "The Older Worker in Dayton's Industries" regarding the status of the skilled employee.

"'What is established beyond a doubt by the data collected is that men that have skilled trades are both hired and kept at work up to much older ages than unskilled employees,' he says. 'So far as men who have been apprenticed and learned a craft are concerned, it can be said with positiveness that the evidence shows that after the age of 45 such craftsmen are under no handicap in competition with younger workers.'"

U. S. Leads World In Leather Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

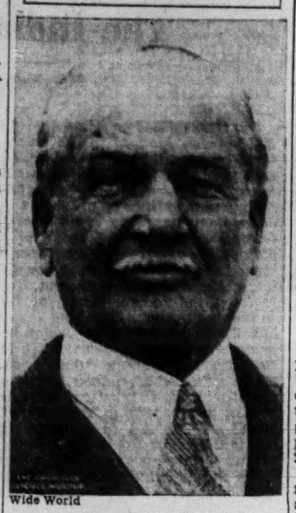
WASHINGTON—Thirty-seven per cent of the world's total leather footwear production for 1934 was produced by United States, the leading producer, according to the Commerce Department's Leather and Rubber Division. Estimates place the total world output under this classification, which includes boots, shoes, slippers and sandals at 953,000,000 pairs, of which American production amounted to 357,119,000 pairs.

Production of leather footwear in Europe during 1934 amounted to 464,344,640 pairs, the highest total recorded for any continent.

The United Kingdom was the most important European producer, with France second and Germany third. Czechoslovakia, with an output of less than 35,000,000 pairs, was one of the most important exporters of leather footwear, statistics show.

Total production of leather footwear in North American countries during the last year amounted to 384,500,000 pairs, with the United States accounting for more than 92 per cent, it was stated.

Asks for Quiz Truce



Wide World

Frederick H. Prince
Boston Capitalist and Chairman of Armour & Co.

F. H. Prince Asks For a Breathing Spell From Politics

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Frederick H. Prince, Boston capitalist and chairman of Armour & Co., sailed for Europe after voicing his hopes for smaller taxes and less government investigation into business.

"It is unfortunate the Government is engaged in so much investigation," Mr. Prince said. "They have already investigated enough and it is now time for a standstill and a breathing spell."

"Let's take stock and see where we are," he added.

"Undoubtedly the time will come for a change for the better. It may not be far off. Certainly we have adjusted ourselves to our losses and the new conditions.

"All any business man is doing now is looking forward to the time that he can go ahead. All these investigations only have the effect of holding back business. I am certain that as soon as Congress adjourns things will brighten up," he added.

Continuing, the financier stated: "Taxes today are all out of proportion to earnings. How can the business man expand his business and give employment to more labor, if this new-fangled idea of soaking the rich is to be the program?"

Mexico's Export Trade for First Quarter Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.—Export trade increased 28,000,000 pesos (approximately $8,000,000) during the first three months of this year, according to an announcement by the Ministry of National Economy. Exports for the like period in 1934 were 155,023,000 pesos as compared with 183,313,000 pesos for this year.

Exports of petroleum and its by-products amounted to 15,600,000 pesos in March, showing an increase of more than 7,000,000 pesos over February sales. Metal exports, including copper, zinc and lead were 50 per cent higher in March, totaling 18,000,000 pesos, while cotton rose from an unimportant figure in February to 2,250,000 pesos in March. The same department estimates that April exports will total 42,370,000 pesos.

Imports, too, showed an increase in March over February's figures, particularly in cattle, milk, combed wool, natural gas, iron and steel wire, iron and steel sheeting, tubes and connections.

T. Rieber Elected Texas Corp. Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—T. Rieber, former vice-president in charge of marine and export activities of the Texas Corporation was elected chairman to succeed the late Judge C. B. Ames. Mr. Rieber will continue in charge of marine and export activities in connection with his duties as chairman.

The directors also elected Henry U. Harris, partner in Harris, Upham & Co., as director of the Texas Corp. and the Texas Company, the operating unit, in place of Judge Ames, and Harry T. Klein, vice-president and general counsel, as a member of the executive committee to succeed Judge Ames.

Silver Bloc Wants Action as World Price Goes Lower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The capital watched today to see if Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of big government buying of silver would satisfy discontented silverites.

With silver prices slipping, and Senators threatening to investigate Morgenthau's handling of the Government-buying policy, the Treasury head summoned reporters late yesterday.

Morgenthau Buys Heavily

In a few words, he announced that yesterday alone, the Government bought more than 25,500,000 ounces of the white metal. He did not give the exact figure, but he said it was greater than the whole American production last year, which was 25,500,000 ounces.

Apparently seeking to spike rumors that silver buying would be abandoned, he said it would continue. The reports had accompanied heavy selling of silver in London this week. The world price, which reached 81 cents an ounce last spring, slumped below 66 cents yesterday.

But Price Doesn't Show It

Before the Morgenthau conference Senator Thomas (D), Oklahoma, a silverite leader, proposed an investigation into the Administration of the Silver Act. This law lays down the policy that the Government shall buy silver until it reaches the equivalent of one third of the gold supply, or until the price reaches $1.29 an ounce.

After hearing of the Treasury buying Senator Thomas said:

"Well, the world price doesn't show it." After a parley with Secretary Morgenthau, he said, "Unless the Government buys sufficient silver in a way that will make a silver dollar actually worth a dollar, the program might as well be abandoned."

In London, the Evening Star said that when the United States Government permitted the price of silver to fall slightly yesterday, speculators began pouring in selling orders. By fresh buying, the paper continued, Washington tried to stem the tide, but was routed by the speculators, who caused a slump of three fourths of a penny in the price.

Wall Street Comment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Wall Street is inclined to accept Mr. Morgenthau's explanation of his heavy silver buying as quite reasonable in view of the terms of the law. The Treasury has been under considerable criticism throughout the world for buying silver at top prices. It is now pursuing a less expensive policy, quite familiar in Wall Street, of making its purchases only during weak markets or during "selling crises."

The present "selling crisis" in London is attributed here to liquidation due to overextended speculative accounts in London and India and Shanghai. Last April the speculative world rushed in to buy when it seemed that Mr. Morgenthau would continue to push up the price by consistent buying. Much of the private buying was probably done on margin. The banks are probably pressing the April speculators.

Price Again Goes Down

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Despite heavy buying by the United States Treasury in the London market, the world price of silver continued to decline today, although at a slower pace than yesterday.

Imported silver for commercial use at New York declined ⅜ of a cent to 65⅝ cents on ounce, a new low since April 10. After holding unchanged at 67¾ cents the price has dropped in the past three days by 2⅜ cents. Today's dip in New York followed a further decline of 3-16 of a penny to a price of 29 pence in London.

Nicaragua Revenues Rise 15 Per Cent

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 15 (AP)—Col. Irving Lindberg, Nicaraguan customs collector and high commissioner, announces that the revenues for the six months of 1935 had increased 15 per cent over the like period last year.

He pointed out that this increase had been made despite foreign exchange restrictions. He announced reductions of 25 to 75 per cent on the import duties on barrels, bottles, sacks, and other kinds of containers, effective immediately, in order to stimulate the exportation of agricultural products.

Foreign Use of Alcohol as Motor Fuel Creates Distillery Equipment Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A considerable import demand for distillery equipment is being created by the introduction of alcohol as a motor fuel in many foreign countries, particularly where domestic machinery manufacturers are not able to supply the demand, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Alcohol has for years been used in motor blends particularly in sugar can producing areas such as Cuba and the Philippine Islands where large quantities of molasses, suitable for the manufacture of alcohol, are produced as a by-product of the sugar industry. It has only been recently, however, that the movement has reached such widespread proportions.

Faced with exchange shortages which have made it difficult for many countries, with little or no petroleum resources, to obtain imports in sufficient quantities and the desire of governments generally to improve agricultural conditions by using surplus farm products in every way possible, many, especially in Europe, have enacted legislation making the use of alcohol in motor fuel blends obligatory. In other countries, similar legislation is pending or contemplated, it was stated.

Shoe Industry Shows Good Gains in Weekly Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Repudiating statements of widespread wage cuts in the boot and shoe industry since the abrogation of the NRA code, the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association calls attention to a report from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, showing increased per capita weekly earnings in the industry.

For June, 1935, the average per capita weekly earnings, including all sections of the country and the various grades and types of shoes, were $17.56, compared with $17.20 for June, 1934, under the code, in spite of a reduction of approximately three quarters of an hour in the average hours worked per week.

Under Roosevelt, Independence Of Reserve System Has Gone

Many momentous changes have been made in the banking system of the United States since President Roosevelt assumed office. The following article is the first of a series by our Wall Street correspondent which seek to explain the significance of all those changes.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Radical changes are being made in the basic banking structure of the United States. They are the result of a long-term swing of the pendulum away from the political forces which wrote the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. This act was written by conservative bankers, on the basis of two generations of European central bank experience, with a minimum of political compromises. Not only specific features of that act, but the very principles embodied in it, are being gradually cut out, modified, or reversed by current legislation.

Since 1913, the gold standard on which the act was based has been honored throughout the world more in the breach than in the observance; the fundamental principle of central banking, copied into the reserve act from European practice and theory, that it be independent of the state, has fared equally ill in all countries. And three successive emergencies, the war, the depression of 1921, and the current depression, have enlarged the common concept of the duties and rights of the state, at the expense of such private institutions as the Federal Reserve system.

Changing Opinion

These changes have suddenly crystallized in the banking legislation of the last four years, including all the important congressional acts on the subject during that time, namely: The Glass-Steagall Act of February, 1932; the Emergency Banking Act of 1933; the Thomas amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act in April, 1933; the Banking Act of June, 1933, and the (proposed) Banking Act of 1935, now in Conference Committee at Washington.

Prior to 1932 comparatively few changes in the Federal Reserve Act had been made since the war. But the ground for change had been prepared. Public sentiment toward the duties of a central bank had undergone transformation. Managed currency theories had been widely advocated, of varied nature but based on the common, and novel, principle that it is the duty of a central bank to protect the public interest through price stabilization, as well as to provide a reserve for the strongest banking institutions in time of financial stress. And the credit structure of the country had changed materially. Time deposits in commercial banks had grown enormously. Business had been financing itself more and more through bond and stock issues, particularly the latter, and less through commercial loans from the banks. And "loans for the account of others" on the stock exchange had grown from practically nothing to unwieldy proportions.

Political Independence Gone

The fundamental changes in banking structure and theory of recent years, which these changes prompted and which the above laws embody, can be summed up in three categories. First, the political independence of the Reserve system has been virtually swept away in practice and is gradually being swept away in theory. Second, the so-called "automatic" checks on Reserve bank policy, involved in the eligibility requirements for rediscounting, the collateral requirements for note issuance, and the gold-redeemability requirement for federal reserve notes, have been abolished both in fact and theory, leaving no checks on reserve policy except the human ones of judgment and discretion.

Third, there has been an immense extension of safeguards to depositors, extending to the entire membership of the Reserve system of the present Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—safeguards, however, which strengthen the entire banking system only doubling and multiplying the potential demands which it can make on both the Reserve system and the United States Treasury.

It is proposed, in this series of articles, to discuss the last two of these three changes. The practical loss of the Reserve bank's political independence has been so widely discussed that little need be said here on that score. But the gradual elimination of the "automatic" checks on Reserve policy, and the strengthening of the banking system at the potential cost of the Reserve and the Treasury, have not, it is felt, been adequately discussed or understood.

The Week in Wall Street

Enterprise as the Mainspring of Recovery

OF LATE weeks enough evidence has been presented on these two pages to reveal the fact that economic recovery is under way in the United States.

Take yesterday's news, for example. In spite of the let-down in automobile production, steel output is still pursuing its upward course. It is now 49 per cent of capacity. Six weeks ago it was 32 per cent. The demand for steel, which is the basis of our industrial civilization, has, apparently, broadened from a narrow dependence upon automobile manufacture to "miscellaneous demand." With fall, instead of spring, models in the near offing—the innovation in the industry—doubtless the auto industry will be back soon with reinvigorated orders. Electric output is smashing all records. The news may be linked up to the "miscellaneous demand" for steel. Factories are at work in turning out the myriad goods containing steel, such as plates, cans, girders. Machine tools are well over the 1926 average, which, to some people, is "normal." The percentage is 119.8. That means that the factories that enable the factories to improve their manufacture are booming. Whence come these tool orders if not from factory heads who are bettering their equipment for turning out *future* goods?

And what of John Consumer? After all, he is the person for whose satisfaction all this activity is directed. He is the final link in this ramified circular system of ours. Well, the farmer, we read, has seen his buying power—that is, the prices for his products corrected by the prices he has to pay for his own consumables—advance by another 7.4 per cent for the first six months of 1935. The figures for the wage earner were not given. But, when one reads the news of advancing retail sales, the supposition is correct that the wage earner, too, is buying more. Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, in yet another column of yesterday's financial pages, supports this supposition by speaking of the activity in turning out the nation's "pocket change."

* * *

A pretty good bag of recovery signs for one day. There is, however, one factor that cannot be assessed by a symbol. This is enterprise. The above data, of course, yield evidence of the results of enterprise. But is there any measure for saying that the spirit of business enterprise is abroad again as a consistent animating force in the body economic? There isn't. Yet it is the all-pervading presence of this spirit that is vital in answering the question whether the recovery signs are real.

Depression means exactly what it says. Men and women are depressed. And when they are in that condition, the spirit of enterprise flies out of the window. In the United States this type of depression has been excessive. From a condition in which those who expressed a sober economic opinion were "selling America short," the United States passed to a condition in which those who failed to see that United States Steel might go down to zero was dubbed incorrigible optimists! In such circumstances there was only one thing to do. You must hold on to your cash. When you could get gold, the yellow metal was the refuge against catastrophe. Failing gold, American currency. Not one but several friends have recently confessed that they have been hoarding currency. The richer have been buying Treasury obligations, even the good Republicans among them, men who were prepared to swear that the unbalanced budget would ruin the nation's credit. In such manner are we sometimes unable to rationalize our own actions! The promises to pay of a government which was running toward the precipice with the headlong speed of the Gadarene swine were the ones to hold against the day when the Government dove over! To the holders, however, these Treasury obligations—at least the short-dated obligations—remained as good as cash; in other words, they were regarded as equivalent to a strongbox.

* * *

It was this mental condition more than any other that delayed recovery. Opportunities slid by. Enterprisers stayed on their haunches.

Then the governments of all nations tried to persuade enterprisers to be enterprising by affording an example themselves. This is what is meant by "pump-priming." Some of it has been helpful, some harmful. In general it has delayed natural adjustment, though the effort had to be made since governments respond to social pressure rather than economic theory.

But the real "starter" in our system of private enterprise must come from within, not without. Dr. D. H. Macgregor, an authority on the business cycle, says: "At all turning points of the trade cycle, enterprise has had priority over the other primary indices, and changes upward or downward have depended on the prescience of enterprisers." Some of the results of that prescience have been available to readers in late weeks. These data have to do with all manner of enterprise. One more should be added. That is the stock market activity. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, in probably a jaundiced moment, once called the exchange a peanut stand. But I fancy that today he views the activity there as one of the prime examples that his prophecy of prosperity by July has come true! For the stock market is a considerable channel for money from strong boxes to industrial use. The low state of brokers' loans would seem to indicate that it is the strong boxes (in one form or another) that are being pried open. In short, business sentiment, like business, is better. Upon how much better depends the follow-through in the present movement. H. B. F.

Britain's Joint Stock Companies Growing Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—So great has been the increase in the past three years of the number of joint stock companies promoted in Britain that the office which keeps records of the companies' registration has had to find a new home.

The Registrar of Companies now has his office in Bush House. Somerset House, where the Registrar previously has his office, could no longer cope with the greatly increased number of new companies.

The files, weighing 850 tons and occupying over eight miles of rack space, are open to public inspection and enable potential investors to inspect, on payment of 1s., registration papers, annual returns, and many other documents relating to any company.

Each year some 1500 additional feet of shelving are necessary to accommodate new documents. In 1900 the average number of inspections a day was 155 and 67,000 documents were sent in during that year for registration. This year the number of daily inspections averages 875 and the 300,000th company has been incorporated. There were 100,000 companies on the files in 1908, and the 200,000th was registered in 1924.

Air Condition Firms Consume a Million Pounds of Copper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mechanical refrigeration and air conditioning industries are consuming a million pounds weekly of copper and copper alloys, according to Bertram B. Caddle, secretary of the Copper and Brass Research Association of New York.

According to the present consumption and taking any seasonal slump into consideration, the total tonnage for the year should exceed 50,000,000 pounds, Mr. Caddle stated.

"There has been a marked increase in sales by refrigeration and air conditioning industries since the extension of the amount insurable by Federal Housing Administration, under its modernization credit plan, to $50,000 which covers three large consuming markets for copper—commercial, residential and industrial properties.

While these are comparatively new industries, they are using large tonnages of copper and its alloys because of their rust-proof qualities which enable them to give satisfactory service when used under severely corrosive conditions such as conveying water, freezing temperatures, air, etc.

"Copper tubing is used both for refrigeration and air conditioning, and millions of pounds are consumed by both industries.

"Mechanical refrigeration—both electric and gas—is being utilized throughout the country by hotels, apartment houses, clubs, restaurants; residences, railroads, steamship lines and soda fountains. These are also markets for air conditioning, and in this field may be added office buildings, banks and other type of commercial structures."

New Life Insurance In July Tops 1934 Month by 30.2 P. C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Association of Life Insurance Presidents announces that new life insurance production for July was 30.2 per cent greater than during July, 1934.

For the first seven months of this year, the association declared new life insurance of all classes was 4.6 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1934.

Total new business of all classes written by these companies in July was $904,149,000, compared with $694,259,000 in July of 1934, up 30.2 per cent; new ordinary insurance, $433,102,000, against $445,208,000, down 2.7 per cent; industrial insurance, $203,465,000, against $202,256,000, up 0.6 of 1 per cent; group insurance, $267,582,000, against $46,795,000, up 471.8 per cent.

U. S. Bank Clearings For Week Show Gain

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The uptrend in bank clearings has assumed a slower pace, Dun & Bradstreet's weekly tabulation showed today.

The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Wednesday was placed at $4,545,189,000, compared with $4,239,802,000 a year ago, an increase of 7.2 per cent. In the first week of August this year, the increase was 36.9 per cent.

At New York City, clearings were $2,937,893,000, an increase of 5.9 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York was $1,607,296,000, or 9.7 per cent higher.

At every city, except San Francisco, where the week this year covered only five days, clearings continued in excess of those reported a year ago. In Chicago the total was $241,100,000, compared with $228,400,000 in the like week last year, an increase of 5.1 per cent.

Buick Motor Co. Spending Millions for Expansion

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—The Buick Motor Company announces today that $14,500,000 is being expended for expansion and rehabilitation of its manufacturing facilities.

Harlow H. Curtice, president and general manager, said the program involved the complete modernization of all Buick's 30 manufacturing divisions in "preparation for a substantially increased production in 1936."

Uruguay to Revalue Gold, and Use It, Too

By the Associated Press

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 15

THE House of Representatives today passed a government project to revaluate the nation's gold stock in accordance with the present gold market value and to use the profit for public works and government financial operations.

The measure amounts to controlled inflation, inasmuch as the peso (now listed at 80.4 cents) will be devaluated and new paper currency issued on the "stretched" base.

The measure will go to the Senate for conference, since there are some differences between the House bill and the measure previously approved by the Senate.

Price of Fresh Pork Up 350 P. C. In Last Two Years

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Wholesale prices for fresh pork in the Chicago area today had reached a high of $29.50 a hundred pounds, or more than 350 per cent increase in two years.

Yesterday's jump amounted to an even dollar and brought prices $23 higher than the extreme low of $6.50 a hundred pounds paid in 1933.

Two years ago, housewives, planning their daily menus, said, "I think we'll have roast pork for dinner. It's the cheapest meat we can buy."

Today these same housewives said, "Wonder what we'll eat tonight. Guess we'll have a vegetable dinner."

The admitted causes of the record high pork prices were last year's drouth with the consequent shortage of corn, principal food for hogs, and the loss of our export markets for pork. Shipments of live hogs to Chicago now average about one-third of last year's receipts at this season.

Growing consumer resistance to rising prices was offset by rapidly dwindling supplies and despite high prices pork has been moving out of storage since the first of the year.

Live hogs also advanced to the record high price in nine years.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said in Washington, "Late this fall the larger supplies of 1935 spring pigs will begin moving to market and prices will be moderate."

World Trade Rises, But Advance Due To War Material Sales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gains in international trade in war materials and an unusual June increase in United States exports of raw products to Europe were disclosed yesterday by Commerce Department figures.

The export gain in June broke a long series of declines in United States sales to European countries. The armament trade showed a fairly steady increase over the past 30 months in the world trade of several nations.

Particularly noticeable in the war-shipments category was the record gain of United States exports of cotton linters, which are short cotton fibers, especially valuable for manufacturing explosives and the similar record movement of scrap iron and steel, major war raw material.

Total June exports to Europe increased $6,800,000 over the May figure to $69,380,000 and some $4,300,000 of this increase consisted of raw materials going to Germany, Italy and France.

Statistics were not available to disclose exactly what was purchased by these countries. Sales of foodstuffs and raw cotton, however were believed to have declined, which would indicate an increase in metal and chemical materials.

Japan and Italy were noticeable especially as major customers over the last several months for linters, scrap metal and important chemicals suitable for war use. France also bought more linters and chemicals.

Says Best Mortgage Is 1-Family House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 — The one-family dwelling remains the soundest mortgage investment.

This is the conclusion reached by Edgar A. Lodge, author of "A Mortgage Analysis," which is a frank record of the business transacted by the Home Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, over a period of 28 years.

The published record, which the author claims was inspired through a desireto co-operate with the Federal Housing Administration, covers all phases of the business of the Home Title Company since its organization.

Probably one of the most illuminating and valuable results of the mortgage study shows the percentage of losses on foreclosed, rent-assignment and other "trouble" mortgages according to type of property.

The one-family dwelling mortgages of this company amounted to more than $44,000,000 during 28 years. Yet the loss sustained on this type of mortgage amounted to only 0.59 per cent. The two-family dwelling loss amounted to 1.30 per cent. The greatest loss was sustained by stores with 5 to 8 unit apartments. This amounted to 6.35 per cent.

Steel Merger Discussion Adjourned to September

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15 (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of Republic Steel Corporation to act upon acquiring the assets of the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company and other steps involved in the planned merger was adjourned to Sept. 16.

Favorable Action On Dividends By 34 Corporations

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dividend payments representing a net balance of more than $34,000,000 have been made to stockholders in 34 selected corporations in the last 35 business days.

The compilation, prepared by the Associated Press statistical department, showed favorable action on the dividend rate by 32 organizations and unfavorable action by two.

Favorable decisions by directors included payments under the headings of extra dividends, increases in the regular rate, resumption of payments after passing one or more dates when dividend action was due, and the payment of an initial dividend.

The total involved in favorable actions, minus the funds affected by unfavorable decisions, was $34,995,710.

The two firms listed as taking unfavorable action omitted their regular payments.

The leader in the list was General Motors Corporation, which declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a common share and increased its regular rate from 25 to 50 cents quarterly. Stockholders will receive checks amounting to $21,386,000.

The organizations in the survey were selected from a list of 152 corporations which have taken dividend action in the last 35 business days. In the larger list, 129 actions were favorable and 23 unfavorable.

It has been pointed out by analysts, however, that the trend for major companies is not to be construed as typical of American industry as a whole.

A recent survey disclosed that 127 issues of cumulative preferred stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange were in arrears $615,600,000 on dividends.

Some of these lapses in payments go back to the beginning of the depression, but reports now being made by corporations, it is declared in informed financial circles, indicate an increasing ability to pay off the accumulations due on preferred stock.

Wall Street financial authorities in discussing recent dividends have noted that some of the payments labeled "extra" have been made regularly in the past. In such cases they refer to them as "the usual extra" dividend. Likewise, some increased dividends have been on that basis in the past.

Such procedure, it is declared, denotes the ability of the corporation to pay stockholders on the basis of current earnings but also indicates an unwillingness to establish the payments under the term "regular."

Raw Cotton Exports Decline 36 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A decline of 36 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value of United States exports of raw cotton during the 1934-35 cotton season as compared with 1933-34 is reported by the Commerce Department.

Total shipments for the 1934-35 season, August to July inclusive, aggregated 4,795,000 bales valued at $325,451,000 compared with 7,534,000 bales valued at $421,408,000 for 1933-34.

The department gave no explanation for the decreases, except to say:

"The decline is to be accounted for mainly by smaller shipments to Germany (976,000 bales less), United Kingdom (540,000 bales less), France 336,000 bales less), Japan (325,000 bales less), China (267,000 bales less) and Italy (175,000 bales less)."

General Electric Co.'s New Oil Burning Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Winter air conditioning, including humidification and heating of air, is contained in a new oil-burning unit which will be placed on the market immediately by the General Electric Company.

The unit is designed for the small house of about six rooms.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Woodland Drama in One Act

A Brown Thrasher Accepts a Dare

(A True Story)

By Elizabeth Foreman Lewis

SET as it was in the heart of the small forest high above the Severn River that flows through central Maryland, the cottage, save for an occasional glint of sunlight on a windowpane, or the warm glow of chimney bricks, might have been merely another gray-green form of woodland growth. The people who called it home came and went quietly, and an air of peace hung about the place not greatly different from that which, for a century, had touched the sturdy oaks and, for a lesser time, the more slender growths of beech and poplar.

Birds flitted through the protecting greenery and small four-footed creatures sped up and down the mossy woods paths much as their forbears had done when men of a tawnier skin chipped arrowheads beside smoking campfires and set muskrat traps in sedge along the banks, pursuing untroubled ways until word passed over the trails that pale-faced strangers had landed on the shores of that broad expanse of blue water—Chesapeake Bay—into which their own river emptied but a few miles below.

In the years that followed, the flat and fertile land along the bay and its numerous tributaries had attracted ever more settlers, but from the steep slopes of the picturesque Severn a living was not to be so easily wrested. Ravines and wooded hills made this a section to be sought chiefly for its charms, and long after the Indians had faded from the scene the white men who chose the locality for their own were content to share surroundings with numerous small neighbors of feather and fur.

A Popular Feeding Ground

To these last the erection of this most recent cottage had brought disturbance for a brief period only. What must have seemed really surprising to peering, sharp, black eyes was that the building was accompanied by the appearance of a feeding-ground on which were to be found supplies suitable to many palates. Patrons of this fare might now be seen at all hours, and in a strange assortment of shapes and manners. Much like their counterparts in the world of human existence, many of these guests first eyed with interest, then sampled, those particular varieties of food never intended for them originally. Blue-jays took for personal use the crumbs meant for chipping-sparrows, and towhees, the suet hung up for woodpeckers, the nuts thrown out for squirrels. Chipmunks filled tiny pouches to bursting with sunflower seed scattered for cardinals and titmice; tanagers and catbirds fussed over bread scraps; and when at eventide rabbits emerged from surrounding thickets to nibble at crusts, and ignore carrots and beet-tops, they found hissing opposition in some leathery-necked mud-turtle who was bent on acquiring this same delicacy for himself.

For of all the offerings bread, perhaps because of its very novelty, seemed to present the greatest appeal and even an occasional covey of quail wandering cautiously through the undergrowth would peck at this food before concentrating on small piles of grain placed especially for them.

One afternoon in late July, a brown thrasher came from the woods, ran with swift grace to a well-worn spot in the parched driveway, and there proceeded to dust herself with that deliberate efficiency which marks her kind. Eyes tightly closed against the finely powdered earth which rose in whirls about her, she wriggled her long, sharp bill under wings and into breast down until satisfied with results. Then she rose to her feet, shook herself, and stood looking about. After this dusting her throat was dry, and drink was to be found in the icy flow of a spring, a hundred yards below in the ravine. But she attempted no flight in that direction.

A Thrasher Guards Her Brood

Within the thicket shade from which she had come, her brood wandered about, scratching diligently among the leaves of past autumns. While she was this close little harm was likely to touch them, but left for even a few moments to their own devices they were, to the mother's despair, foolhardy in the extreme. And that danger might appear at any moment the older bird was well aware.

On several occasions lately she had caught glimpses of five feet of sinuous blue-racer in locations no great distance from her own nest, which lay close to the ground. Young thrashers, protected by their greater size, offered less attraction to such an enemy than did eggs or small birds, but instinct and experience had taught wariness of these reptiles who could climb as well as glide.

As though making a sudden decision against the trip to the spring, the thrasher now turned toward the near-by feeding ground. This she had frequented less often than some of the other birds, but she knew nevertheless that water was to be had there, in a shallow container beside the food. No other bird was there when she arrived. She satisfied her thirst, then searching for a hard-baked heel of bread, began an attack on this object with her bill, much in the fashion of a riveting machine. In the middle of this activity she paused to watch a chipmunk climb the slope toward her, sniff the air, and then scuttle madly back over the way it had come.

Gradually the bird became aware of the absence of other life about her and with a faint premonition of danger, she looked farther up the hill. There but a few feet beyond stretched the blue-black body of the racer, its head pointed toward the thicket where lay her home.

On the instant the thrasher froze to stillness. Here was the ancient enemy of all her kind, an enemy who ensnared prey, not by any power of its own, but by the terror it inspired within their bosoms. For a number of flashing seconds the bird stood as though hypnotized, until another and even stronger instinct came to her defenses: care for her young. As yet some distance lay between the motionless snake and the thicket, and before it should glide forward a single length, it must be tempted by an old and familiar strategy to change its course.

Clucking in gutteral notes, the thrasher immediately moved up the slope toward the reptile. Within three or four feet of its body, she halted, and leaning sidewise, began to scrape the ground with a wing. Surprisingly enough, the racer displayed no sign of interest in what was apparently a crippled bird close to its reach. Receiving no response to a method which never failed to lure a snake away from where young birds lay hidden, the mother moved forward until she had reached the other's line of vision. Once there she continued her pretense, this time varying the deeper throat sounds with thinner, high-pitched ones of distress. When after several moments of this, her enemy had not even troubled to turn its head in her direction, the thrasher paused with a puzzled air.

Meanwhile on surrounding trees and shrubs, one feathered shape after another, called by some mysterious means of woods communication, alighted and focussed a solemn attention on the small drama being enacted on the ground below. Many of these had never before come so close to the cottage and at the moment as they fluttered to twig and branch, these visitors seemed curiously unconcerned about their environs. A marked quiet accompanied the arrival of the 60 or 70 spectators who gathered within a few minutes. Except for the thrasher's constant sounds, the silence of the hot afternoon sunlight remained unbroken.

The Thrasher's Dance of Triumph

The thrasher was very evidently still possessed by uncertainty, for after a brief contemplation of the motionless racer, she lifted herself into the air, two or three feet above the ground, and began a series of short flights over the other's body. This procedure seemed to crystallize some knowledge which had been forming within her. The snake had evidently already come to its end. But how could she be sure of it?

Again she lighted on the ground and this time, scraping the earth first with one wing, then the other, she started in a broad circle about the snake Dip and lift, dip and lift, with the pace kept at an even rhythm and the peculiar calls never ceasing, the beautiful brown body continued this ceremonial dance. The radius of the circle grew ever shorter, and finally the bird darted forward, jabbed the tip of the snake's tail with her bill, and soared instantly upward.

At this demonstration of daring, the audience took wing, gave vent for the first time to an excited chattering, then settled anew on their perches. But the chief participant on the stage seemed unaware of their existence. Encouraged by her last stroke, she circled the snake again, and on this occasion caught its tail within her bill. Action now was unbroken and the throat sounds increased with shrill intensity! Each return to earth was followed by another series of rhythmic circles; each short dance of swaying body and scraping wings was succeeded by a vicious attack on the snake; each attack was accompanied by a swift soaring toward safety. With regularity the tail was raised a little higher than in the previous performance and dropped with an ever harder thud.

Then came the climax. The thrasher ceased her darting, walked forward with deliberation, caught up the tail again, spread wings, and lifting her burden two feet into the air, shook it until the remainder of the body on the ground reacted with an undulating tremor. Then still holding her quarry, she alighted once more, and threw it from her with all the force of which she was capable.

For the first time during this episode, she appeared interested in her audience. Toward them she now directed several clear notes totally unlike those she had been voicing, before she turned and moved off with usual grace to her own thicket.

A full minute of silent inactivity elapsed after her departure. Then the spectators began to grow restless; they engaged in chatter, and the braver among them drew closer to the snake. Heads in varying shades of red, and gray, and gold were cocked in attitudes of curiosity as their owners studied cautiously this common enemy whose presence for a day had kept so many of them from the feeding ground. How it had come to its end was not their problem; what did matter was that one of their own kind had proved its harmlessness to the satisfaction of all.

Two or three of the more fearless patrons now dropped to food and to drinking pan, on the surface of which a fallen sassafras leaf drew its own outline. Sunset cast lace-like shadows on shrub and tree; the grays of a painted beech trunk turned to warm red-gold. A chipmunk scampered up the slope in search of sunflower seed and, emboldened by the sight of cardinals feeding from a pile of these, dashed, much to their annoyance, into their midst.

A thrush sought the top of a walnut tree and gave voice to the lovely haunting notes of her evensong. While she sang a brown thrasher in the thicket just below taught her young to scratch for provender beneath a carpet of leaves, and was at peace.

Philip D. Gendreau, New York

Harvesting Rice in Japan. Autumn Is the Busiest Season for the Rice Farmer, When He and His Family Harvest the Rice With Hand-Sickles, Cutting a Handful at a Time

The Pitcher of Gold

SUMMER came to the village. In a cloudless sky larks sang, hovered for a moment, and then dropped to some hidden nest. Thick among the ripening corn, scarlet poppies nodded mischievously to one another as if knowing they had no right to be there. From the village bakehouse stole delicious smells of crisping bread, while close at hand the chorus of children, reciting their school lessons through open windows, vied with the chatter of rooks in the tree tops.

On a hill outside the village the potter, shirt sleeves rolled above his elbows, bent low over his wheel, setting it whirring with the rhythm of his feet. His fingers, gray with wet clay, dipped into a small wet mound, and as if by magic there sprang into being a delicate bowl, slender at the neck and wide at the base.

As soon as school hours were over the children would run up the hill and cluster round the potter like bees round a honey pot, watching with wide eyes the miracles he wrought from shapeless lumps of earth.

"Let us try," they would beg in chorus.

"It's not as easy as it looks," the potter would reply doubtfully, although always willing to let his little friends dabble in the material. Patiently he would set the wheel in motion, and guide the tiny fingers when the clay threatened to grow to enormous proportions. And because he loved them he would praise their poor efforts, and many a quaint, lopsided pot, baked and hardened, was carried triumphantly down the hill to a village home. Every week saw some new design, lovely of line and texture, but still no one came to buy the potter's wares.

The Potter's Problem

One holiday, as the children came running past the cottage, their arms full of flowers, they found the potter sitting dejectedly on his stool. He did not answer their merry shout, or invite them to play with his humming wheel. He was a poor man, and taxes were heavy even in the country. He sighed, and the children, realizing that something was wrong with their friend, drew nearer.

"What is the matter?" asked one.

"Why are you not working?" inquired another.

The potter looked up. "No one seems to like my work," he replied. "And yet they are good pots. See how smooth and round this one is," and he picked up a graceful pitcher.

"It looks rather lonely without any flowers in it," said a brown-eyed child. "It shall have my buttercups." And impulsively she placed them in the pitcher.

That evening, when all hope of custom had gone, the potter sadly collected his wares and arranged them on the cottage shelves. But the one filled with buttercups was given a place of honor on the window sill between the white curtains.

Next morning he rose early as was his custom, and opening the kitchen door, was greeted by a blaze of gold from his window. Every upturned flower held its enameled center to the morning sun, so that the eye was almost dazzled at the sight. Even the pitcher in which they stood seemed to reflect some of the golden glory, and as he drew nearer the potter found that this was indeed the case, for dust blown from the heart of the buttercups had coated its rounded sides with a delicate film of gold.

The potter stared in wonderment for, beautiful as his work was, he had to admit that a shining golden pitcher was far more lovely than a gray one.

"A golden pitcher!" he murmured to himself. "The gold of buttercups."

And it was then that his inspiration came.

Pots of Many Colors

From odd corners of his cupboards he brought out small tins of paints and soft paint brushes and all that morning he worked, blending colors together and testing them on scraps of paper.

"I will make the gold of buttercups!" he cried excitedly. "I will make the blue of summer skies, the green of spring grass, and the white of a sea gull's wing I will capture the loveliness of nature with which to clothe my pots."

So the dull grays and browns fled under the touch of the brushes, giving place to rainbow hues. And when all was ready he arranged the pots outside his cottage door.

"Lovely, lovely!" cried the children when they saw them, and ran off to tell their friends.

Very soon the news of the potter's work spread as it does in a small village, and many feet turned toward the hill and paused outside the cottage. Then visitors from neighboring towns heard of the pots, and after seeing them went away with precious specimens in their arms.

Before long the fame of the potter spread far and wide and he became very prosperous. But in the midst of his success he did not forget how his inspiration had come to him, and for the brown-eyed child he fashioned a slender, shining pot which, to this day, holds golden buttercups all the summer through.

Gaily Colored Animal-Flowers Bloom at the Bottom of the Sea

By Else Bostelmann, an Artist with Dr. William Beebe's Expeditions Into Undersea Wonderlands

WHEN we peer into the ocean from a glass bottom boat or investigate it by roaming around on the floor of the sea, we get as different impressions of it as we have of our playmates when we watch them from an attic window or join them in the garden.

Here we are face to face with the unbelievable. We find ourselves suddenly in a shower of sun rays. In the upper world the sun has burst through the clouds, and streams of golden light float down to us in vertical lines. As if a magician had given a sign, the great performance begins. The corals I started to paint were of dull green, the sea fans a faded purple. Look, in just a few minutes of bright sunlight, they are completely changed. They are covered with a soft veil of pastel color, produced by the breaking forth of countless spring like buds. Another few minutes, and glowing summer blossoms are bursting out scarlet red, yellow, azure. I said blossoms, but they really are tiny animals in perpetual motion, although no current moves them. It is a garden with animals as flowers.

These small animals, or polyps, have built limestone structures, commonly called corals. They are covered with little pinholes which are countless little mouths, around which grow transparent arms or tentacles with a beadlike ending. These forever wiggling polyp arms reach out for food. Little sea creatures, if they had wisdom, would keep away from them. These ever eager polyp arms will draw them close and finally many mouths will devour them. Should the sunlight disappear, or should we touch the corals, the tentacles will instantly contract and the glowing color dim down to a tender hue.

These little architects have built, during unknown thousands of years, coral colony upon colony, the lower gradually dying away while new life blossoms on top. Many of these castles rise to a great height in mid-ocean, and many a ship has been wrecked on them and sunk. New corals are built around the fragments of a treasure ship or an elegant ocean liner. Vast millions of polyps, though useless as single strength, reach in cooperation untold power.

Such a brilliancy comes over all gorgonians, such as sea-plums, sea-ferns, sea-fingers—all these are changed by golden bell-shaped forms of extracted polyps. How the sunlight sparkles in their delicate tentacles!

Even the pink coral beads which make such a pretty chain around your neck once had polyp arms. Far away, in Japan's bluish waters, grows the precious coral—not quite so pretty, though, as you see it as jewelry. It is a living pink stalk formation with many branches, from which float transparent leaf-like polyps. Three crusts have to be removed from it to free the central part from which is cut, carved and polished the pretty decoration we like so much.

But now let us lift up the small brain coral at our feet. We have to kneel down carefully so that our helmet does not fall down. Should our helmet, by some unexpected movement, tumble off our shoulders—well, we would be just 60 pounds lighter, and without our own effort, we would suddenly, to our great surprise, find ourselves looking around over the surface of the water. Without the weight of the copper helmet, we would be unable to stay on the bottom; the water would lift us up instantly without invitation.

The coral in our hand is covered with a slimy mass like jelly. After we have kept it a few days in fresh water, it is easy to wash off all the animal matter, having with it destroyed a colony of polyps. A few more days of tropical sunshine and it is bleached to ivory color. If words telling of this glorious underworld should fail us, the coral is proof that we have been there.

Drawn by Mrs. Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Coral Castle Builders Take Possession of a Sunken Treasure Ship. Right (Upper)—Precious Coral and a Necklace Made of It; (Lower)—Polyps. (Polyps and Coral Enlarged to Twice Original Size)

(This is the third of four undersea articles which are appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month. The author, Mrs. Bostelmann, was an artist on Dr. William Beebe's oceanographic expeditions for several years. She has been down in a diving helmet to about 40 feet many times and has descended in Dr. Beebe's bathysphere.)

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened on a fine August morning in the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. The intruders carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. In the fall, the Indians separated to spend the winter wandering through the woods looking for food. Bedagi's household, including Seth and Keoka—a girl who had helped Seth to learn the Indian names for things—and her grandmother, were in one group; Mrs. Snow and Persis went with another. One day Seth and Keoka found Father Simon in the snow and helped him back to camp. Father Simon promised to tell the authorities in Quebec where Seth was. In the spring Bedagi's household headed north for St. Francis. There Seth met Mrs. Snow, Persis and John Hammond again, and one bright morning they set out on a visit to Quebec. There Mrs. Snow was sold as a servant to a kind-hearted French lady, whose friend adopted Persis and sent her to live with the Ursulines. Seth went back to the pleasant summer life at St. Francis. When winter came, Bedagi did not set out for the woods as early as usual, and Seth found himself trying to delay the departure from day to day. When Seth was bending over a pack one day, getting it ready for the trip, he heard sounds of strangers approaching, and was suddenly knocked over by a delighted dog—Ensign, his playfellow at his old home in Pemaquoit. His father was close behind and Seth was soon listening eagerly to news from home. John Hammond and Mrs. Snow had been married, his father told him, and the Governor of Quebec had promised that they should be the first prisoners exchanged in the spring and that Persis should go with them. Seth urged his father to redeem Keoka, too, but her Indian "grandmother" demanded "her weight in silver." Monsieur Dalbert, the interpreter, offered her an ornamental alarm clock instead, and made it sound eleven clear strokes to convince her of its wonders.

Chapter Sixteen

"WHAT does it say?" asked the old woman in spite of herself, when the clock had sounded its last clear stroke and only its steady mechanical ticking continued to reveal its presence in the cabin.

"It says, 'Put the kettle on, grandmother,'" said the Frenchman, chuckling. "It has twelve speeches whose meaning I will teach you, and between speeches it says, 'I am here,' so that you will never be lonely." He paused a moment and then went on briskly: "Come, come! You must make up your mind. Do you wish to have the clock to bring you good luck, or shall I take it back with me where you will never hear its talk again?"—and he made a motion as though to rise and put the clock back under his coat.

But now the old woman with trembling hands reached out for the treasure.

"As you say," she mumbled. "Keoka would soon be married. This will stay with me and talk to me as long as I am here. You may have the girl, since she wishes to go."

"It is a bargain," said the Frenchman, taking her hand. "See, grandmother, I will show you what you must do to keep your clock in health."

Keoka kissed the old woman and wept.

"Natanis will surely take you into his lodge, grandmother," she cried, but the old woman scarcely heeded her, her eyes fixed on her new possession.

"The clock will take care of me, granddaughter," she said. "Hush, it is going to speak to me again. Oh, what a beautiful little voice, like a drum, it has! What does it say to me this time?"

But the Frenchman did not answer immediately.

"First, say good bye to your granddaughter," he said, "and let the English go down to the dogsleds. Then, in peace, I will teach you all there is to know."

The Journey to Pemaquoit

And so the old woman embraced Keoka and they thanked each other for many years of kindness and love between them, and each cried a little, but the clock struck again and the old squaw dried her eyes quickly so as to see what her marvel was up to, and Seth put his arm about Keoka and, at a gesture from his father, led her out of the Indian cabin that had been her home.

Two weeks later, worn and almost snow-blind, the three smelled salt air and came to a place where the woods ended at a rail fence and a white field smooth as a sea gull's wing sloped up to a square, heavy-timbered house from whose wide chimney a little smoke was rising, with glimpses of deep blue winter sea beyond.

Ensign looked up at them with frantically wagging tail, waiting for help to take his sled through the fence, but Mr. Hubbard called him to heel while he unslung his powder horn, charged his gun, primed and fired it. A blue jay screamed angrily; a few gulls, wintering by the cove, flew up and circled over the roof, and after a moment the figure of a woman with a little girl behind her appeared about the corner of the house and stood shading her eyes to stare at them across the glare. Ensign gave a full-throated bark and the woman began running towards them, struggling through the snow. Then Seth swung over the fence, snowshoes and all, and ran up the slope as fast as his weary legs would carry him to catch his mother in his arms. She brushed back her fair hair in the old way to look at him, laughing and crying.

"Seth, you are a man now! Oh, to think that you are safe! God has answered my prayers. I think there has not been an hour since you left I have not prayed for you in my heart. And then when your father went into the wilderness after you, I sometimes feared that Abigail and I would be left all alone. Seth! Seth! Seth!"

A Welcome for Keoka

And now Abigail, too, was crying, "Seth! Seth!" and it almost seemed that the sea gulls above were repeating the name, with their easy circling shadows sliding along the snow. And Zeke Hinton came to the door grinning, and Mrs. Hinton with two young ones, holding on to her skirts.

"That one's mine, Seth," she said as they entered the house, "and the other one is Mrs. Snow's. How are Mrs. Snow and John Hammond?"

And so questions and answers crossed one another and the big room was filled with laughter and talk.

In all this, Keoka had no part. But Seth broke away and took her by the hand, telling his mother her story.

"I don't care who she is or where she comes from, if she was good to you, Seth. She shall be dear to me as one of my own children," said Mrs. Hubbard taking Keoka in her arms.

Later in the day, she led the girl to her bedroom and when Keoka again stood in the doorway Seth scarcely recognized her—gone were doeskin and beaded bands, her silver armlets, and her soundless moccasins; instead, she stood like any English girl with her hair under a cap and wide skirts falling about her cobbler's shoes. Only her eyes were the same, looking at Seth with the patience of a captured wild thing, with a light creeping into them at his praise.

At her coming into the room, Seth's heart felt a deep flood of contentment, as though all he had cared for most in his two lives had been joined at last. He looked about him. The room was as he had so often pictured it to himself when he lay curled on the ground, sleepless with homesickness; the clean sanded floor, the stools and settle and table, the bright pewter, the smell of soap—they were all there as he remembered them, with his father standing on the hearth, and his mother at the spinning wheel with her fair hair straying from under her cap, and Abigail beside her; even Mrs. Hinton rocking the two big babies in the wooden cradle, and Mr. Hinton cleaning his gun at the settle, were a part of his memories, but touched with something natural and lovely by Keoka's presence.

The Red Ear

He wandered to the window that looked toward the harbor and in a moment beckoned the girl to join him, which she did, moving silently in spite of her heavy shoes.

"You can't see well, now," he said, "but there is the inlet, and a fine beach for swimming. The fishing boats are along the shore, beyond the open water. Down there are the meadows, all cleared land, and this in where the English wheat grows right to the water's edge. Over there is the cornfield. You never saw such corn."

Keoka looked and then turned to Seth, "It is all as you used to tell me," she said in the same hushed voice. "This house is good and its people are good. My heart understands that it is good to plant corn always in one's own field."

Seth caught his breath, but said nothing. He was thinking of a winter day by a frozen pond, far to the north, and of what they had said then, sitting beside the broken beaver's dam. It all seemed long ago, but here in his own house, looking across the snow-swept fields that he, himself, had helped to clear, he understood at last what before he had only felt. When he spoke again, it was in the Indian tongue.

"It is to me that you shall give the red ear of corn, Keoka," he said, "and I shall give you the leg of a deer," and they smiled at each other gravely and seriously, their faces dark against the white cold blaze of the snow and sunlight.

The End

Your Son
Your Daughter
Yourself

The advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor direct you to schools for every member of the family. Over 300 schools of various classifications are Monitor advertisers.

Look for them on the Education Page published each Tuesday and Saturday.

Canada Offers Codfish Deal For Sugar of Santo Domingo; American Trade Has Dropped

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The arrival in Santo Domingo of a Canadian trade commissioner emphasizes the drive engineered by foreign interests to garner Caribbean commerce. Canada, it is understood, would add to its purchases of the island's sugar in exchange for increased codfish sales.

Of the total 1934 Dominican export-import trade amounting to some $24,000,000, Canada, Great Britain, France and other powers figured in 63 per cent of the whole, leaving for the United States about $6,000,000 in purchases. This sum, viewed from the angle of America's interest in Dominican affairs since 1904, is somewhat surprising.

The Dominican Government has at numerous times indicated a desire for a more co-operative trade agreement with the United States. The sugar crop, financed incidentally to a sizable figures by American capital, are deprived of a broad market in the United States because of high duties and a system of quotas. As a consequence Dominicans are selling the product in Europe at some 80 cents per 100 pounds as compared to some $3 per 100 pounds paid in the American market for Puerto Rican sugar, Puerto Rico being an insular possession of the United States.

Intervened Politically

While Washington could hardly be expected to grant the Dominican Government the preferential treatment accorded the island it annexed from Spain following the war of 1898, its seeming lack of interest in Dominican trade, as a whole, is surprising, for it intervened diplomatically in Santo Domingo during 1904, landed marines in 1915, and is now supervising the collection of Dominican customs receipts.

Thirty one years ago the Dominican Republic was on the verge of bankruptcy, due to decreasing revenues and a large sum of money owed to foreign investors. European creditors were becoming restless and the United States, at the instigation of President Theodore Roosevelt, proffered its good services, consolidated the Dominican debt into an American loan, and proceeded to administer revenues profitably. Government ownership of public works was embarked upon; encouraging conditions were provided for the establishment of new sugar mills; and a moderate expansion of cacao, coffee, and tobacco was begun.

Diplomatic intervention, so to speak, continued until 1916 when, because of political chaos on the island, President Wilson landed marines to restore order and appointed an American receiver to assume full charge of all revenues. The island became a military subject, although the ordinary exercising of criminal and civil justice was left in Dominican hands.

Constructive Programs

During the eight years the marines remained on the island many constructive programs went into effect. For example, a main highway was completed across the Republic to aid the marketing of crops, to facilitate postal communication, and to bring outlying districts more closely under the control of the National Government. Further, the expansion of public works in port towns and the reorganization of sanitation was encouraged. And finally appropriate laws were enacted and funds distributed to maintain schools taking care of 100,000 children.

Today, the Dominion nation is a land of peasant farmers where small holdings of 10 to 30 acres predominate, and where vast areas are open to cultivation. Cattle ranches supply the country's requirements for livestock and furnish an exportable surplus. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco most closely affect the general economic tone, although the income from an increased production of sugar may later add to what is now considered a "fairly prosperous condition."

Considering these facts and especially bearing in mind the many things that the United States has done and is doing to assist the Republic, trade relations between it and the small, friendly country offer something of a paradox.

American Trade Decline

Trade has shown a marked decrease since 1916 when American markets consumed around 81 per cent of Dominican exports and supplied 87 per cent of the nation's imports, or since 1908 when the United States bought 44 per cent of the products and furnished 53 per cent of the imports.

Presumably the Dominican Government had this recession under consideration when, last March, it passed a revenue law doubling, in many cases, the duties levied upon goods entering the country. The law was admittedly experimental and, in certain instances, has since been modified. However, it is fair to assume that the measure was put through to give the Government something with which to bargain should new commercial agreements be discussed with foreign nations, particularly the United States.

Perhaps, as is suggested, the Dominicans have reasons for giving thanks for a declining American trade. The people in their comparative isolation may be safeguarded against an orgy of financiers similar to that which Cuba experienced. If the islanders are content to deal largely with the European countries and Canada, the right to do so is theirs. Yet, that they do so does not answer the query, Why has American trade been allowed to drop from its once commanding position?

G. H. C.

Business and Press Unite in Campaign Against Liquor 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15—Plans for combatting advertising that promotes liquor consumption were laid here today following a conference between Charles R. Jones, of Chicago, vice-president of the American Business Men's Research Foundation, and Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers, Inc., and president of the organization.

Prohibition more strict than the country ever has known will be the result of efforts by liquor interests to entice youths and women to drink, Mr. Jones predicted. He referred to a poll of temperance leaders recently to support his contention that dry leaders have not altered their stand for total abstinence.

Although the organization is backing the bill introduced by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas to stop interstate circulation of newspapers carrying liquor advertisements, the foundation is centering its immediate efforts on banning radio and motion picture propaganda that makes light of drinking, Mr. Jones said.

The foundation, he said, will support a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Francis D. Culkin (R) of New York, to eliminate liquor advertising by radio.

Vote Challenges Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 15—Six important boroughs in Allegheny County will challenge repeal at the polls next month, when local option will be put to a vote in the primary elections.

New Grease Gun Offers Variety of Lubricans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A patent was recently granted to W. Y. Brown of Charlotte on a grease gun, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte.

Mr. Brown has been for several years developing improved grease guns, having obtained a patent on a portable gun carrying a storage battery and thus dispensing with the drop cord. The latest development is a device having a plurality of grease guns on a portable frame, each gun having a delivery hose so that it will be connected to the motor, while the other guns are not. This permits several types of lubricants to be immediately available by merely pressing a buttom on the selected hose.

New Election in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 15 (AP)—Emilio Portes Gil, Nuevo Leon political leader, said today new elections will be called to elect a Governor of that state, made necessary by the nullification of the elections of July 28. Both Gen. Fortunato Zuazua and Plutarco Elias Calles Jr. claimed victory, but the National Revolutionary Party anulled the balloting on the grounds that the result "did not represent the free will of the people."

Ohio Governor Balks At Special Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—There will be no special election in Ohio to fill the seat vacated by Representative Charles B. Truax, Gov Martin L. Davey flatly announced when he called at the White House yesterday. Such an election had been anticipated as a highly important test in a pivotal state of New-Deal strength, and the decision not to hold it is taken as unwillingness to accept the Republican challenge at this time. Considerable expense would be involved, although a series of county elections must be held in November.

Governor Davey's presence at the White House and his evidently cooperative attitude on politics indicates what had been known for some time to insiders, that the quarrel over relief in Ohio between Columbus and Washington was entirely settled.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—Judge Roy H. Williams, of the Ohio Supreme Court, issued an alternative writ of mandamus yesterday ordering Gov. Martin L. Davey to call a special election by 10 a. m., Aug. 24 or show cause why he has not done so.

The writ was issued to compel the Governor to answer a suit filed in Columbus by Harry C. Armstrong, a Columbus taxpayer, forcing the Governor to call a special election to fill the vacancy of Ohio Congressman-at-Large Charles Truax.

Local Classified

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, experienced, remodeling, altering; home or out; dresses reasonable; would like steady position. MacFARLAND, Audubon 3-2199 (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Guarded by two big elms, this beautiful Georgian Colonial house of rose-colored Holland brick will delight the eye of the discriminating home-seeker; 12 rooms, 4 baths, owner built, extra heavy construction, every convenience, most modern automatic heating plant supplying gas-heated, filtered, humidified air, electrically circulated; half-acre plot, with lovely rock garden designed by leading landscape architect, few minutes' walk to station; in quiet, private, restricted section, surrounded by homes of the highest type; a $68,000 home at a substantial saving; for sale or rent, unfurnished. OWNER, write Box B-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions, new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 60th St. N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Good restaurant cook, for restaurant 85 miles out of New York; steady year-round work for good man; apply in writing only, stating wages wanted. Write Box B-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

KENMORE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Private home, board and experienced care if needed; elderly people welcome. 73 Tremaine Ave. Ri. 9387.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCKVILLE CENTER, Long Island, 269 Lincoln Avenue—7-room house, sun parlor, living room, fireplace, dining room, four bedrooms, tile bath, extra lavatory, breakfast nook, steam heat, two-car garage, beautiful surroundings, plot 40x100; cost $14,500, selling price $8800, estate settlement; open for inspection. CARL KLEINE, 206 East 83rd Street, New York City. Regent 4-7780.

HOUSES TO LET

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Furn. home, pipe organ, 2 man.; piano; 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil burner; 50 min. N.Y.C.; nr. church. 25 Long Dr.

REMODELED 11 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace; also cottage, 4 rooms, sleeping porch, bath, garages, commuting. E. DAVIS, Glendale Road, Ossining, N. Y

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITZ, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston, Same Firm since 1887

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE: storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

PAYING GUESTS

HOMESTEAD INN, Madison, Conn.—Enjoy the combination of country and seashore; outside diningroom, excellent food, tennis courts; $18 to $28 weekly. ISABELLA FORD.

PINE TOP VILLA, Box 12-A, Youngsville, N. Y. (Sullivan Co.). Tel. Jeff. 72F4—Altitude 1700 feet; extensive view; country home, modern, home cooking; limited number of guests; moderate rates.

PUTNEY, VT.—Mod. conveniences; excellent food; fishing, swimming; car; $9-$12 weekly. Tel. Putney 89, MRS. HENRY G. SMITH.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining Room. Sleeping Porches Bathing—Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY PLACE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Eleven acres, wooded hills, orchard, garden, out-buildings, accessible, 10 minutes to station, completely furnished, four master bedrooms; a real bargain for reliable year round tenant; brokers protected. Phone Murray Hill 2-3430, New York City, or write Box P-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management. Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to purchase a home at a price less than 20 years ago. Choice apartments and dwellings for rent
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE—Duplex house, six rooms each side; heat, lights, water, etc.; desirable location; terms and price reasonable. Inquire OWNER, Box 144, Pine Bush, N. Y.

RENTALS
Yes! A Thousand Times, Yes!
All Over Westchester
From $75.00 to $250.00
Tels. Mamaroneck 2800, 2120, Larchmont 2951
Jane Cornell
Opposite Mamaroneck, N. Y., Station

ROOMS AND BOARD

COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE—Attractive rooms, private baths, showers, porches; extensive grounds, parking space; excellent home-cooked food. LONgwood 8588.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

"WILDEMERE," 220 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.—Overnight guests; quiet, restful; opposite the Christian Science "Pleasant View" home.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Dalrymple St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569

N. Y. C., 214 W. 11th.—Delightful large room, 3 windows, open fireplace, $9; bright small room, $6; quiet private home; no radio; convenient transit. (CH. 3-2127).

N. Y. C., 255 W. 98th St.—Large cool single rooms, reasonable, two baths, every convenience. KATHERINE E. DE WOLFE.

N. Y. C., 117 W. 79th (6-W)—For ladies single-double, use kitchen, piano; elevator; quiet; subways; $7-$9; unusual.

N. Y. C., 135 East 33rd St., Apt. 4-E—Comfortable, attractive, light rooms; $5 and $4.50. Lexington 2-0424.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 70 Meigs St.—Desirable room to rent for lady employed, breakfast if desired. Private family. Monroe 8420-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—(Young man), private, commercial; 17 years' driving experience; houseman, handy man; city-country, GEISELMAN, 1332 Second Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS—Experienced, children 1 year up, college graduate; go anywhere; drive car; references. T-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position. 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY—Correspondent, college graduate; eight years experience, executive, technical, sales offices; rapid steno.; competent. Write Box P-15, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

NO AUGUST VACANCIES — Shady Knoll, Fairhaven, N. J.— Country estate; ocean bathing, golf, tennis; "Beautyrest" beds; private baths; Sept., $15-$20.

PRIVATE summer home on Cape Ann, fine bathing beach, spacious grounds. For information write P. R. Jones, Annisquam, Mass. Tel. Gloucester 2595-W. Open until Oct. 15.

WARDSBORO, Vt.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. "MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM."

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Beresford M. Wells, pianist, accompanist teacher; available for clubs concerts or radio 753 Parkside Ave. De. 1424

TEXTILE MENDING

MOTH HOLES, burns and tears rewoven like new; knit suits and sweaters repaired. Hub Textile Mending Service, Little Bldg., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arnada Typewriter, 60 Boylston St., Boston

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $35-$45
821 Beacon St.—2-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$55
844 Beacon St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath $37.50
87 St. Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40-$55
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35-$40
30 Hemenway St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; free refrigeration. $30 to $42.50
Apply to superintendents on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
309 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

APARTMENTS—SELECT LOCATIONS
5 to 8 rooms—$50.00 to $125.00
Refined neighborhood. Apply
MISS STARR, Asp. 4504, Brookline, Mass.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "6 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigerators. Resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17, KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

114 FENWAY
Suites of 5 and 6 large outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway
Apply to superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
309 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Ford, 1935, 4-Door De Luxe
Completely equipped with radio, heater, etc.; like new; very low mileage; substantial discount. GEORGE PARKER, 10 Howard St., Reading, Mass. Tel. 0235.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET balance of season, "Bayberry Cottage." 7 rooms, fireplaces, 2-car garage. Ocean Ave., Blackman's Point, Brant Rock, Mass. Open for inspection or call Con. 1209 (Boston).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWER, 288 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write DORILA, Fitchburg S-5, Mass

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MONITOR READERS have found that IT PAYS to use this ethical Service. If YOU have earned $3000 a year and can defray the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write today for details and copies of letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS. FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE, 7016 Euclid, Cleveland

SALESMEN WANTED

TRAVELLING SALESMAN
We have two openings for experienced, competent salesmen; glove sales experience preferred, though not essential; commission with advanced drawing. EISENDRATH GLOVE CO., 2001 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARTIST—Painter, sculptor, capable teacher, desires position, private institution preferred. ANDREW A. TAGARIS, Leelanau for Boys, Glen Arbor, Mich.

WANTED

WANTED—Photographs of the original Mother Church taken during its erection in 1894. Box F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

You Have First Choice of Furs and Fashions If You Buy Your Coat in
HOWLAND'S
August Sale of Fur Trimmed Coats and Fur Coats

MEIGS
DOLLAR DAYS
Thursday Friday

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

F. W. BEHRENS INC.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GREENWICH

Westinghouse Electric Fans
Stationary and Oscillating
$7 $10 $12 $15 $20
Greenwich Hardware Company
325 Greenwich Ave. Tele. 605

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
462-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 7-5619 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON CO., Inc.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

RAISIN BREAD
Cinnamon Flavored
Two sizes. 16 cents and 12 cents.
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 1123 Main Street
536 Asylum Street

May D. Pierce
Interior Decorator
Located at
THE DONCHIAN RUG CO.
205 Pearl Street Telephone 7-1171

Mrs. Campbell's
Hand-Made Jellies and Jams
16 oz. Jar
6 oz. Jar, 2 for 25¢
AND THEY ARE NICE
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD *(Continued)*

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

For Dependable Service—Select
HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Specializing in
KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROIL TREATED GASOLINE
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street West of Washington

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

ROSE R. MARADIE
Hairdresser and Cosmetician
To Serve You
in Comfortable Surroundings
and at Reasonable Prices
57 PRATT ST., ROOM 502 Phone 6-9674

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
ESTABLISHED 1800
MIDDLETOWN'S HEADQUARTERS for
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
108 MAIN ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST.
PHONES 1490—2887

SCIRPO BROS.
We Call and Deliver Phone 633
"For Fine Shoe Rebuilding"
SHOE DYEING
and HAT CLEANING
534 Main Street

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

NEW BRITAIN

Marro Shoe Repairing
Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's and Women's Hats Renovated
89-445 W. Main St. Phs. 2343-1586

NEW CANAAN

Louise Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service
Attention Given Children
Special Prices for the Junior Miss
30 Railroad Ave., New Canaan Phone 7

SEYMOUR SHOP
Stationery—Gifts—Radios
Greeting Cards
Lending Library
34 Railroad Ave., New Canaan, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2318, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

BENEDICT & CO. COAL COKE Office 135 TEMPLE ST.
We Deserve a Trial
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Please mention Monitor
Phone 5-4116

Featuring
Summer Togs
For Shore and Country
For Children, to Size 14
Eli Moore, Inc.
942 CHAPEL STREET

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
153 ORANGE STREET
6-2109

The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN *(Continued)*

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
24 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

NEW LONDON

BOOKS are good companions
You will find the latest always in stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

On Information Center for Home Builders
The Home Building Center of Fairfield County
Doris M. Loudon
530 WEST AVE., NORWALK Tel. 5530

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily

AUGUST SALE
Cloth and Fur Coats
Now in Progress
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street

GOING BACK TO SCHOOL?
Young men going away to school are invited to inspect our new stock of clothing, authentic in every detail
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Super Service Stations
140 Greylock Place Phone 3-6533
Cor. South St. and Richmond Hill Ave.
Phone 4-4733
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS
Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

General Insurance
Life Annuities Real Estate
THE VICK-HARDING •REALTY COMPANY
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
PHONE 4-2197

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

The WALLINGFORD BANK and TRUST CO.
Commercial—Savings—Trust
CHRISTMAS CLUB

WATERBURY

Our August Blanket Sale
Starts—Thursday, August 1st
The extra fine Special Values in BLANKETS of all grades in both cotton and wool will be an inducement for you to BUY NOW for your next Winter's needs in Blankets
COME AND SEE THESE AUGUST BLANKET SALE OFFERINGS
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

August Blanket Sale
Now Going On
Your Blanket Supplies at Prices That Will Please You
See These Bargains
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Buy the Finest in Refrigeration
WESTINGHOUSE and ATWATER KENT
on New Long Term Payment Plan
HOWLAND-HUGHES
New designs in Personal Stationery —engraved or printed.
Prices start at $1.00 a box
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

FLANNEL TROUSERS
Cleaned by Us Are Guaranteed Against Shrinkage
PERRY'S
Phone 3-3161

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY *(Continued)*

Hewitt's
for Fine Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Olives—Pickles—Preserves
Clapp's Baby Foods
Poultry
Fresh Vegetables Every Morning
32 CENTER STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

H. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
WARNER FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY INC.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
'A Thrilling Event
Myers' August Sale of
Furred Coats
$58
Rich fabrics luxuriously trimmed with exquisite furs
Coats—Second Floor

BUY NOW
AND
SAVE 10% to 50%
IN OUR
August Sale of FURNITURE
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
• GRADE A MILK
• GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
• BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
• CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM
Phone Bing. 2-4361 End 1002

CLOVERDALE FARMS CO., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities
Advance Fall Fashions
in Dresses, Coats, Hats and Shoes
now shown in these departments
at McLEAN'S
TEA BEERS' ROOM

FRENCH ICE CREAM
HAND-DIPPED CHOCOLATES
Corner Main and Front Sts. Dial 3-3431

BUILDING SUPPLIES
Lime, Cement, Brick, Sewer Pipe
Prompt Delivery
Have You Ordered Your Winter Supply of Coal Yet?
Low Summer Prices
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave., Johnson City Ph. 7-5413

North Star Blankets
SPECIAL, 6.95 EACH
for the 72x84-inch size in the August Sale Bedding and Linens
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

FURTHER REDUCTIONS
Final Closing Out of Our
White Summer Shoes
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4548

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 1073

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 4252

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE *(Continued)*

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
56 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650-5651

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Edwards
Complete Stock of Fashions and Home Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
EDWARDS
460 Main Street

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt L. 5410

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3368
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Manufacturers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

GLENS FALLS

Try Our Unequaled
Home-Made "Certified" Whipped Cream Fudge
15 Varieties
KARMELKORN SHOP
17 Warren Street

GLOVERSVILLE

Mid-Summer
ENNA JETTICK
Shoe Sale
Prices Greatly Reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC
EARLE P. MESICK
Electrical Contractor
6 WOODWARD AVE. Phone 3258

SUMMER SPECIALS
Home Made Ice Cream
Boston Assorted Nuts
70c per pound
BOSTON CANDY STORE

ITHACA

Entertain GUESTS at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons *Dinners*
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2498

PHOENIX Pure Silk
Chiffon Hosiery, pair 79c
ROTHSCHILD'S
Department Store Ithaca, N. Y

ATWATER'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers
ESTABLISHED IN 1875
136 East State Street
ITHACA, NEW YORK

The Crance Shop
offers
SPRING STYLES
Dresses, $8.75 to $15.00
Millinery
Trillium Silk Underwear
Rollins Runstop Hosiery
at Popular Prices
326 E. STATE STREET

JAMESTOWN

DOLLAR DAY
Saturday
August 24th
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVE. Ri. 2064

GENE'S
SERVICE STATION
2718 Elmwood Ave., Cor. Fowler
We Serve You With a Smile
Del. 9830 E. J. Boll

Chubaroff
TEL. RI. 7133
HOME APPLIANCES
Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Cleaners, Ranges
EXPERT SERVICE
Convenient Terms 2801 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

Cut Flowers Floral Designs
GRANT'S GREENHOUSES
96 Weaver Street
The Smart Shop of Westchester

Permanent Waves Hair Styling
VICTOR HERRÉ
Next to Larchmont Theater
TEL. LARCH. 2521 PALMER AVE.

FUEL OILS
Fair-Chester Oil Co.
Oil Burner Sales Service
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burner
TEL. MAMARONECK 2020

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

THE WINDMILL
DOUGLASTON, N. Y.
243-02 Northern Blvd. Ph. BAyside 9-5164
Luncheon 50c Weekday Dinner 75c
SUNDAY DINNER 85c
"Just Good Food—With a Pleasing Atmosphere"

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FLUSHING

Annual August Fur Sale
25%-35% Savings
Blachas and Mellides
Master Furriers
41-16 MAIN STREET
Phone Ind. 3-5235

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES — GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Sept. 15th

INSURANCE
Any Kind — Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 John Street
Beekman 3-3334—Flushing 9-9567

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here AEROTYPE Esso
Cars go for it!
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219, 1239
FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
81-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-3000

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

Jamaica Tire Store, Inc.

L. I. Largest Tire Dealers
Your Favorite Tire at The Lowest Price
Goodyear—Firestone—Miller
Mohawk—Kelly—U. S.
Goodrich
Time Payments Arranged.
Sunrise Hwy. and S. Main Ph. Free. 4501

BUY HERE AND SAVE
Freeport Cosmetic Shop
76 South Main Street

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

August Fur Sale
Fur and Cloth Coats to Order
Look over our selection of Ready-to-Wear Fur Coats. Order at Summer prices. Remodeling and alterations.
Weiss
E. Merrick Rd. Phone FREE. 4405

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
Shoes Called For and Delivered
Phone Freeport 3698

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Georges
fine furniture Operated by
Georges Messenger & Moving Service
MOVING STORAGE
352 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 2154

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
RETAIL STORE
We Serve the Nation *Shop at Sears and Save*
156 Main Street Hempstead 1927

SHELL *SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION*
Your car is lubricated according to special chart, using SEVEN different grease guns and from SEVEN to FIFTEEN different types of lubricants.
Shell Hempstead, Mgr. J. Burdeshaw. Tel. Hempstead 3851—Greenwich St. and Jerusalem Ave.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES | Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
| Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280
A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service
3760 82nd St. New 9-9538

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores in Jackson Heights, Long Island City and all North Shore.
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM & PHENIX BLDG. STI. 4-8955
LONG ISLAND CITY

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

LONG ISLAND CITY

KNICKERBOCKER-SEACREST LAUNDRY INC...
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
4323 DREYER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

PHONE LYNBROOK 4569
WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

The SHIRLEY SHOP
Closing Out Summer Dresses at Half Price
Sun-back Dresses, 89c
82 Atlantic Avenue

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
45 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

Tydol Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
and All Casualty Coverage
POTTER & ROBINSONS
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN STREET TEL. 8

DIAMONDS — WATCHES
— SILVERWARE —
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
216-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
HOLLIS 5-5231—5232
Orders Called for and Delivered

RICHMOND HILL

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue

RICH. HILL 2-4001

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*
Phone Rich Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

• LIPSCHUTZ •
STATIONERS
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Thomas H. Darling
"Every Kind of INSURANCE"
TELEPHONE R. V. C. 3763
Bank of Rockville Centre Bldg.

Modern Majestic Laundry
15% Discount Cash and Carry
106 N. Park Ave. Rockville Centre 62

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN

Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
Telephone Your
GROCERY ORDER
and be sure to include
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

The World Famous
Harper Method
"LONG ISLAND'S SMARTEST AND MOST ELEGANT BEAUTY SALON"
Caterer to Her Majesty the American Woman
Where Expert Service in Beauty's All Intricate Lines Is Cordially Rendered
47 NO. VILLAGE AVE. TEL. R. V. C. 1317

WHITESTONE

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables.
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones FL. 9-6977—FL. 9-6957

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

For Quality Foods
C. HAMBLEN'S SONS
If we didn't think it would please you It wouldn't be good enough for us.
113 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 6266

Notice of Removal
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1935
BERÉY
Craftsmen of Reliability in Furs
CUSTOMMADE—SERVICED
New Location: Prospect Ave. corner Crary
Opposite New Haven Station, Mt. Vernon
"Truth in Furs" by Craftsman

KEMP COMPANY
invites your inquiries regarding all kinds of Insurance or Real Estate matters
Oakwood 2140
699 MacQueston Parkway, Fleetwood

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St. cor 3rd Ave
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service

The Salon of Distinction
Marcel Waving, Permanent Waving, Manicuring
DOLL HOSPITAL
Miss Marie Scheier
10 FISKE PLACE Tel. Oakwood 9699

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon Oakwood 8600
Yonkers Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers Speedometers—Shock Absorbers and All Electrical Equipment Repaired and Adjusted to Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

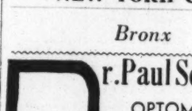
NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Home-made Candies



Pastries—Cakes Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

Westinghouse Refrigerators
★ No down payment—first instalment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue N. R. 1000

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help You!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

The Colony Shop
SPORTSWEAR
and Accessories
BATHING SUITS and Beach Togs
586 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
near Proctor's

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Telephones
New Rochelle 7809 Mamaroneck 90
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0309

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

WEDDING RINGS
and Many Gifts for
The Bride—The Graduate—The Hostess
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Jeweler Watchmaker
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Except Wed. Close 6:30 P. M.

TEXACO CERTIFIED SERVICE STATION
B. DOERER
FLATBUSH AND BEDFORD AVENUES
GAS—HAVOLINE OIL—LUBRICATION
• FIRESTONE TIRES •
AND ACCESSORIES

Fred Herbst Sons
Morticians
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
Serving Brooklyn for 67 Years
7501 FIFTH AVENUE
Shore Road 5-1600

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

TILE AND MARBLE WORK
REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS
—JOHN N. GLOVER—
2442 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Midwood 8-0267

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
3319 Farragut Road
Mansfield 6-5387

May and Schaaf Co.
HARDWARE
—ELECTRIC FANS
—WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS
—RCA TUBES
865 Flatbush Ave. Buckminster 2-7714

• PLUMBING and HEATING
• OIL BURNERS
Fred Winterson
• Midwood 8-0267
2442 NOSTRAND AVE.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

Art — Upholstering
Entire Suites Re-conditioned
Pillows Re-filled—Mattresses Re-made
▲ SPECIAL SERVICE ▲
Dry Cleaning of Upholsteries
Carpets and Rugs
CARL W. SCHWABE
207 W. 10th St., N. Y. C. CH. 3-7458

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

Weissglass Gold Seal Milk
Delivered at your door at 13c per quart. Sealed for your protection.
Ask for our Fresh Butter and Eggs
WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
2014 FOREST AVE., MARINERS HARBOR
Telephone Gibraltar 2-6600

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture • Floor Coverings
Shades • Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

POUGHKEEPSIE

Shop at Luckey's
on
Poughkeepsie Days
Thursday - Friday - Saturday
August 15 - 16 - 17
Luckey Platt & Co.

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
2 CANNON ST. Poughkeepsie 7210

VANDYK
FOOD STORE
Special—Sheffield tall cans Evaporated Milk ..... 5½ cents
3 cans Tomato Soup ..... 19 cents
366 MAIN STREET

THERESA BAKE SHOP
Many tempting summer items in Baked Goods
Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We call for and deliver
Smith Brothers Restaurant
For Tempting Hot Weather Meals
Cold Buffet Menu Daily
OPEN SUNDAYS

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Genesee 7415, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

The is a lot of talk and tailwagging going on about ELDER'S T BONE RATION
No more eating from tin cans for us.!!
Fresh Cooked Daily
Samples upon request
10c a lb., 3 lbs. 25c
ELDER'S MARKET
527 MONROE AVE. MONROE 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N. Y.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda. Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

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104 NEW MAIN ST. Tel. Nepp. 2

Government Takes Big Step In Social Aid to People

(Continued from Page 1)

from private life, and I thank you for your splendid efforts in behalf of this sound, needed and patriotic legislation.

If the Senate and the House of Representatives in their long and arduous session had done nothing more than pass this bill, the session would be regarded as historic for all time.

Signing Made a Ritual

The bill's signature was marked by one of the few signing ceremonies of the session. A score or more of contributing guests were present—guests who have fought for social security. Among them were Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Representative David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland, the two sponsors of the bill who have worked tirelessly for such legislation for years.

Members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees were there, and a total of 30 officials, all of whom received a pen used in signing the bill. President Roosevelt's pen-distributing feat was one of the most notable in White House history, since he apparently used more than one pen for writing of each letter in his name.

The Practical Side

But of greater interest to everybody is how the bill will work—how elderly Mr. and Mrs. X in South Bend will avail themselves of its needed protection, how Pete in Binghamton can get protection for his job, how the slum children in Pittsburgh and their mothers will find things better.

Well, the bill first sets up an entirely independent organization in Washington, and will begin establishing its agents in all parts of the country. Of course, pensions will not be paid out as from tomorrow; it will take time to get the structure going, and much is dependent upon state laws.

How It Will Work Out

However, 36 states have already exacted old-age pension laws to fit in with the federal structure. In any of these commonwealths, with varying dates and terms, Mr. and Mrs. X may make their application for a pension.

They, or one of them, must have reached the age of 65. They are without other income or means of support. They will get up to $15 a month from the Federal Government, the same amount from the State or as much more as their State has decided to grant.

In some cases partial payments may be made to aged who have other but inadequate means of support, less than the federal maximum.

Fund Open to All

Then young and old will have available an annuity pension plan—old-age insurance. Anybody can start making contributions to a fund to be available to them when they reach 65. Employers and employees jointly contribute. Regardless of other income, workers will get benefits from this fund if they have contributed.

As for the unemployed, they will have to wait until their states enact necessary legislation, for only New York, California, New Hampshire, Washington, Utah, and Wisconsin have aready done so. The first four have pooled funds for the State as a whole, the latter two permit separation through individual company reserves.

Tax on Employers

In states not having legislation, employers will also be compelled to pay a 1 per cent pay roll tax in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. If they already pay into state funds, employers will get a 90 per cent refund. The pay roll tax is expected to hasten passage of state laws.

Once the system is in widespread operation, with wide latitude allowed between different states, any unemployed man from the contributing groups—which exclude, for instance, farm labor—will be able to draw on the funds for varying amounts of financial aid.

A Case for New York

In New York State, for instance, a worker must wait for a three-week unemployed period, and then he will receive insurance benefits up to $15 a week for a maximum period of 16 weeks. In Wisconsin he would get $10 a week for 10 weeks.

Pete Scolnik, therefore, must consult his state laws to determine his status, but in the fortunate commonwealths he will shortly have an insurance fund instead of a dole to assist him when hard luck comes.

As for mothers and children, they will look to already established—or new—state offices in their community. These state bureaus will be enormously assisted by the new resources at Washington, and an expansion from one third upward of existing facilities is expected.

The bureaucratic machine in Washington will admittedly be heavy. In other countries, existing administrative bureaus are generally used. Here much of the work will be from the ground up. But there has already been created a system of national employment exchanges spreading over the country, and these will be utilized as a great constructive aid not to relief, not to made work, but to jobs in private industry.

Such, in rough outline, is the structure now available to Americans, and estimated ultimately to aid 30,000,000 of them. Difficulties of administration are frankly expected to be encountered and perhaps ironed out by future amendment. Great responsibility devolves upon the states.

Jobless Fund a High Light

The unemployment insurance feature is the most drastic in the bill, the old-age insurance one of the most hopeful. All industrial wage-earners will be expected to contribute to the latter fund, after payroll payments begin in 1937.

Pensions will vary according to salary received and length of service, and will range from $17.50 to $81.25 a month. Co-ordination of the scheme with plans already in operation in private industry is an important feature.

But, in the words of even the most drastic critics of the New Deal, "a long-needed reform has been effected."

"The United States joins the roster of other advanced countries—Great Britain, Scandinavia, the British Commonwealth, Germany," and so on.

Shift from Mines To Farms Is Shown In Arizona Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The population of Arizona is about the same as it was at the time of the 1930 census, but there have been significant shifts from mining districts to the agricultural counties, according to a survey of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce and estimates based on school attendance.

The decennial census gave Arizona 435,573 people and attendance at elementary schools was then 61,847. Now, in 1935, school attendance is 61,182. On the face, this indicates a loss, but an analysis by counties shows an approximate population gain of 1293, to 436,866. The counties where the ratio of school attendance to population was highest, all show sharp rises in school enrollment.

Based on the Chamber of Commerce figures, which, admittedly, are only estimates based on 1930 ratios, Maricopa County, in which Phoenix is situated, now has 167,342 inhabitants, or 38.4 per cent of the State's total. Five years ago this county had 150,970 people, or 34.6 per cent of the total. Cochise, Gila, Grenlee and Yavapai, the principal mining counties, show heavy losses. Gains in Maricopa, Yuma, Coconino, Navajo and Pinal are attributed to miners moving to farms or agricultural towns.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 130 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesday, Aug. 27, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

*Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

*Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

*Daylight Saving Time.

Quebec Offers Contest For Northern Farmers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Province of Quebec Agricultural Department is sponsoring an agricultural merit contest for settlers. Only those who own 25 acres of land of which 12 acres are cultivated are eligible. The contest is intended for three groups in counties north of the St. Lawrence River.

What's Going On In the Arts

The New Films

THE new film at the Fine Arts, "Romance in Budapest," opens with a Hungarian reaping sequence which is photographed with perceptive design and scenic effects of great beauty. The camera shifts to a girl on horseback, who races and beats a train. Then the photoplay gets under way and you discover that neither of these early sequences has anything to do with the story, which is one of those Teutonic musical romances. You know: sweet, pretty, arch and inconsequent. The girl (Franziska Gaal, a very coy young person) goes to Vienna to attend a friend's wedding and falls in love with a concert pianist (Paul Hörbiger). The complications will not strain your understanding, even in August. The film undoubtedly has the ingredients of popularity.

More excellent photography is provided in a companion feature, "Man 'o Sail," which follows the cruise of the Grace Harwar from Australia to Falmouth. If the narrative sound track were deleted, this would be an enjoyable picture. There is also as a new Silly Symphony, "Flying Mouse." Next week, Jimmy Savo in "The Girl in the Case."

The new bill at the RKO-Boston consists of a western "The Cowboy Millionaire," starring George O'Brien, and a Dashiell Hammett crook play, "Woman in the Dark." Mr. O'Brien plays a guide at a mountain hotel who owns a mining property that turns out to be valuable. Crooks try to muscle in, and the chase leads to an heiress's estate in England before the inevitable dénouement arrives. Evalyn Bostock, Edgar Kennedy and Alden Chase assist.

Not only the Woman is in the dark in the other picture. The producers and the director, we fear, are not in better case. Certainly the audience isn't. Ralph Bellamy plays a young man just released from prison after a term for manslaughter, the result of a boyish quarrel. He becomes involved with a menace (Fay Wray), who is trying to escape from a black villain (Melvyn Douglas). Besides being badly constructed and rather silly, the film is also frequently offensive. The bestowers of the Purity Seal must have been slumbering when they passed this one.

L. A. S.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Canada

Ontario

Sudbury—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKSO, 730kc.

Worth Knowing

NEW YORK CITY
HAS AN AVERAGE OF 14 FIRES A DAY DUE TO THE MISHANDLING OF GASOLINE BY THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES DOING THEIR OWN DRY CLEANING AT HOME

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

63.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Are cork legs made of cork? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Are the rows of grains on ear corn always even in number? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Was George Washington ever in a country outside the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is Caracas the capital of Bolivia? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Was it Elisha who invoked fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Did Wagner compose the "Tales of Hoffmann"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Was it Belteshazzar who followed Nebuchadnezzar on the throne? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Was Copernicus a Greek astronomer? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Did Herbert Spencer write "The Faerie Queene"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Does the Saskatchewan River flow into Lake Winnipeg? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

What They Say

Culture

"Culture is that which remains with a man when he has forgotten all he learned."—*Edouard Herriot.*

A Militant Pacifist

"I am willing to fight for peace."—*Albert Einstein.*

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

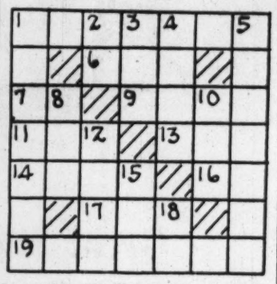
Oilcloth Blossoms

WHILE planning an unusual gift for a gardening friend this spring, we were led to a remunerative avocation. We designed colorful blossoms from oilcloth in vivid blues, yellows, and pinks. We cut scalloped circles from the material and then cut a hole in the center. Then we slipped this over a tiny bottle such as a perfume container. We wired snugly the edges, about the neck of the vial, turned the crisp oilcloth petals into flowerlike curves, and left a tiny loop of wire to hang the bottle. The small bottles were filled with sugar-and-water sirup, and the "blossoms" were hung in bushes where the hummingbirds came and sipped.

Our friend was delighted; others who saw the clever camouflage blossoms desired similar ones for their gardens. We make them now in sets of six and sell them for 75 cents and a dollar a set. We pass this along to your department to charm someone else.

Blanche H. F.

Crossword Puzzle No. 128



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

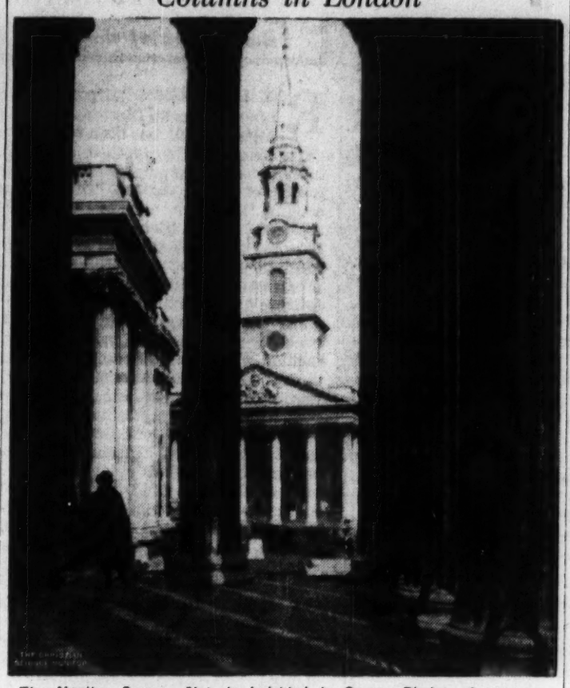
1—Prodigy
6—Part of the head
7—Behold
9—Young bovine quadruped
11—Rule of action
13—Hawaiian food
14—Metallic element
16—Preposition
17—Brazilian coin
19—Retributive vengeance

Down

1—A large number
2—Neon: chemical symbol
3—Pouch
4—Stratagem
5—Clears from dross
8—Rowing implement
10—Game at cards
12—Creeping animal
15—Born
18—Has existence

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Columns in London



The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to George Rigden of Weston-Super-Mare, Eng., for This Unusual View of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, From the National Gallery.

In Lighter Vein

One of Many

Leslie Howard insists that it once happened in a London theater where he was getting experience in repertory. The company put on different shows every night and sometimes two different shows a day. This was most confusing to the cast.

One afternoon Howard forgot his lines and rushed backstage to the company director. "Quick," the star asked, "what's my line?"

"Quick," the director returned, "what's the play?"—*New York Post.*

Topping It Off

"Have you seen my dog, Fido, this morning, Mr. Butcher?"

"Seen him? I should think I have. Came in here and chewed on a leg of lamb and then upset a customer into some eggs."

"Really? Well, I wonder if you'd mind putting this 'Lost' notice in your window?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Customary

The mistress of the house took a friendly interest in her maid's love affair. One day she asked about it.

"Oh! I've given that fellow up now," said the girl coolly.

The mistress expressed her regret; but two days after, she saw her maid out with the same young man. "Mary," she said in tones of surprise when the girl returned, "I thought you told me you had given up that young man."

"That's right, ma'am, I have," said the girl airily. "But, you see what it is; I had to give him a week's notice."

Certain

Father (to Betty, who has laughed at her brother): "Well, Betty, are you sure yourself that you always know the meaning of some of the big words you use?"

Betty (primly): "I may not know their meaning, but I do know where to use them."—*Montreal Star.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Uriah the Hittite

URIAH the Hittite is described in II Sam. 23:39 (cf. verse 24) as being one of the thirty mighty men who fought for King David; but he is perhaps better known as the husband of Bathsheba who afterward became David's queen (II Sam. 11:3).

We read in II Sam 11:7 of how Uriah explained to the son of Jesse the progress of Joab and his men in their campaign against the Ammonites.

Thereafter David permitted, and indeed requested, Uriah to return home; but the Hittite preferred to remain with those who acted as the royal bodyguard (verses 8-13). At length, by David's orders, Uriah was placed "in the forefront of the hottest battle" (verse 15); and so he fell at the siege of Rabbah (verses 1 and 17).

In view of these circumstances, David's subsequent marriage to Uriah's widow brought upon the king the stern denunciation of Nathan the prophet (12:1-11), which was only partially mollified by the penitence of the son of Jesse (verses 13f).

Daily Anecdote

Needed in the Church

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"THAT is a fine-looking horse," said Henry Ward Beecher. "Is he as good as he looks?"

"Yes, he is," was the reply. "That horse will work any place I put him."

"Well, I wish he were a member of my congregation," said Mr. Beecher.

Quotation for Today

LEAVE your name on hearts, and not on marble.

—SPURGEON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Canine Devotion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lakewood, Ohio

IT WAS at the time of day when the traffic was heaviest. Vehicles of every description, including huge trucks and street cars, were rushing in all directions at the intersection of two busy streets.

Two small dogs, a black one and a white, started to cross the main street; and their peculiar actions soon attracted the attention of bystanders. Stepping from the curb, they advanced together a few steps; then the black dog, much to the indignation of those who were looking on, placed himself directly in the path of the white one, blocking his way each time he tried to go forward. There he would stand, looking about in all directions for a few moments before allowing him to proceed farther.

People on both sides of the street, becoming alarmed lest the dogs be run over, began to whistle and call to them, trying to hurry them, but to no avail. Both dogs ignored this well-intentioned interference and continued to advance in this manner, taking advantage of each open space, until they reached the opposite side of the street.

Comments of admiration and love poured forth to greet them, and eager hands reached out to get them when, to the amazement of all who had observed this strange procedure, it was discovered that the little white dog was blind.

Without so much as a glance to the right or left, however, they turned the corner and went on their way, obviously with a very definite idea as to where they were going and quite unaware that they had furnished an example of love and unselfish devotion, poise, and good judgment.

Brevities

Punch: "I cannot stand skating," confesses a correspondent. We cannot skate standing.

Regina Leader-Post: The modern girl also uses spinning wheels—four of them with rubber tires and a spare.

New Yorker: Evidently the Emperor of Ethiopia does not get around much. All our best governments now consider it a social error to mention the Kellogg Pact.

Cartoons of the Week

—Yardley in Baltimore Sun

Britannia Rules the Courts.

—Elderman in Washington Post

I Wanna Ride, Too!

—Pease in Newark Evening News

"Coming Events——"?

—Talburt in Pittsburgh Press

The Old Story.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Map Is Solved*

By LE PELLEY

YESTERDAY IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT MR. LANEY AND THE BOYS ARE NOT ALONE ON BLACK BEAVER POINT
BLACK BEAVER PT.
RIVER
TREE WITH ARROW "U"
THIS IS THE CROOKED TREE BUDDY AND I FOUND — BUT WE ARE NOT SURE ABOUT THIS "ARROW"
WHAT ABOUT THE "U" FOLLOWING IT ?
THAT IS IT ! THAT IS WHAT THIS MAN THAT MADE THE MAP MEANT — "YOU FOLLOW ARROW"!
?
WE CAN READ IT ALL NOW — "BETWEEN THE TALL, WHITE ROCK AND THE WELL, IS A CROOKED TREE — YOU FOLLOW THE ARROW UNDER THE TREE OVER TO STONE CROSS" —
THEN THERE IS AN ARROW UNDER THIS TREE ! !
PLUNKY
WELL, WELL, THEY HAVE A FUNNY FELLOW WITH WHISKERS PLAYIN' GAMES WITH THEM NOW — OR MAYBE IT'S NOT A GAME
JAKE, THE FISHERMAN, SEEMS TO BE GETTING CURIOUS —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Fine Idea—If It Had Worked*

By CARMACK

This morning the Boss and his mother and Dad finished their packing and put the bags out on the front porch—
So I parked myself as close to them as I could and there I sat and waited—
And I was all set to look good and sad the moment they came along and tried to go away without me—
But fiddlesticks—a taxi suddenly appeared and the driver got out and began loading the baggage into his car—which completely upset my carefully made plan!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Security Is What We Make It

FOR better or for worse the United States is embarked on the sea of social insurance. President Roosevelt's signature on the Economic Security Act marks the beginning of an epoch. Whether that epoch shall be happy or otherwise rests with the American people over the next few decades.

Success in the application of a social security system depends largely on a correct public understanding of what it is and is not supposed to do and of what is necessary in order to accomplish the job. For example—

The bill just made law does not provide immediate pensions for all who have passed the age of sixty-five years. Persons above this age are eligible if without other means of support, and the amount of the pension depends on state co-operation.

The bill does not set up future old-age insurance for the whole population but only for those working in factories, stores or other units employing eight or more persons. Thus domestics, agricultural workers and small enterprisers must still provide for their own future.

It does not pay a dole to those who are now unemployed nor will it in the future pay benefits to chronic loafers. Unemployment compensation depends upon a person's first having been employed and having built up a credit of payments in his favor.

The bill does, however, provide at least a subsistence for the needy aged in the many states which have adopted pension laws. And it provides a similar aid for widowed mothers with dependent children.

It does lay a future basis for a minimum retirement income for a very large portion of the population on a contributory insurance basis—if this section of the measure does not encounter constitutional difficulties.

It does provide a cushion or stopgap of unemployment compensation payments for a time for the man who loses his job—similarly assuming that this section is upheld constitutionally.

Broadly speaking, it does extend the practices of insurance to cover a wide field of risk to the individual's economic security. This is not unlike the expansion of commercial insurance during several centuries from a mutual agreement among shipowners facing the hazards of the seas. Thus it has now developed into such numerous types as fire, storm, theft, accident, riot, life insurance, automobile liability on down to protection for window-glass and furs.

The point for Americans to remember is that insurance is an instrument for specific purposes, not a panacea for economic ills.

The adequacy of social insurance will depend in the first instance on the industriousness of the people and the productiveness of the nation's industries. There is no security in idleness nor can it be provided by any legerdemain of merely issuing money. Economic security consists in providing a supply of goods, services and capital for future use.

This is exemplified in the accumulating of money reserves — claims on future goods and services — by the Government to finance the security payments. But there is danger of the pay-roll taxes for this purpose being either too low or too high. If they are started too steeply, production may be hampered and ultimate security so reduced. The United States must weigh carefully in the next two or three years whether the taxes imposed are really bearable.

The scale for reserves has been increased by Congress over what the President's Committee on Economic Security recommended. The insurance fund is expected to reach a maximum of $48,000,000,000 in 1980. This is more than twice the value of all the gold in the world. It is equivalent to approximately twice the combined normal income of manufacturing, transportation and trade in the United States.

This may appear to bespeak fiscal soundness but it also represents a political risk. Such a sum is necessary on an actuarial basis to take care of the responsibilities assumed, but will the public understand and remember that? Or will there be loud cries for larger payments and for including undeserving beneficiaries because the fund in its reserve-building stages has what looks like a surplus? Would it be wiser to use a smaller reserve and depend on future earning power to support the outpayments?

These are questions for the American people to begin to consider. For social security is in their hands.

The Size of Navies

WHAT did the First Lord of the Admiralty in Britain mean when he said that in new treaties of naval limitation the method of ratios will have to be abandoned? Not, certainly, that Britain despairs of securing a new agreement for reduction of armaments, or to depart from the spirit of the Washington Conference. On the contrary, the statement means that efforts will be made to secure reduction even though certain countries, notably Japan, object to the system of fixed ratios, and are unwilling to accept a position of prolonged inferiority.

It may be suggested that the method which the First Lord proposes will be no more than a change in name. The effects, if it succeeded, would undoubtedly be similar. But the adoption of a different method may make all the difference in negotiation. Each country is invited to state its requirements in ships, and its building program up to 1942. No doubt each will be disposed to fix its program in view of the probable strength of other countries. When all the programs are put side by side some countries will be willing to lessen building if others will do the same.

At the worst, and supposing that no power is prepared to reduce its estimate, this advantage at least accrues—that the programs are fixed till 1942, and no competitive building will take place in the interval. In practice, there is the strongest ground for hoping that A and B will drop some parts of their proposals if C and D do the same, since the relative strengths would be unaltered, and the cost would be less. In the long run this brings the powers back to a ratio; but the method of attaining it is not mathematical, and should be less offensive to the *amour propre* of a sensitive nation.

To the Court for a Candidate?

FROM Washington the Monitor's chief correspondent reports that the figure of Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, looms increasingly alongside that of former President Hoover as a possible Republican nominee for President.

Mr. Justice Roberts is a man of undoubted ability and energy who would make a vigorous campaign speaker and could bring to the Presidency as he has to the court a finely balanced philosophy of human and property rights. Yet the mention either of him or of Justice Harlan F. Stone, who was earlier proposed in some quarters, calls to mind at once the cogent arguments with which Senator Borah deplored the proposal of going to the membership of the Supreme Court for a presidential candidate.

Mr. Borah, who can be absolved of personal ambitions in the matter even though he is the choice of many for the nomination, declared that this involves a suggestion of political recompense for deciding a question in accord with popular sentiment and would constitute one of several ways of drawing the court into politics.

To many these reasons will be sufficient. But there is in the case of Justice Roberts a further consideration which may appeal to the "practical politician" simply from the standpoint of Republican strategy. Mr. Justice Roberts came into notice chiefly by reason of his opinion in the Railway Pension case, which aligned him with the so-called conservative side of the court though in earlier instances he had been accounted a liberal.

Now if Mr. Justice Roberts should resign in order to become a candidate for President there would immediately be created a vacancy on the Supreme Court which President Roosevelt would fill with an appointee of liberal, even radical, views and so swing the balance in the court perhaps definitely to the side of his desires. Thus in going to the bench for a candidate the Republicans would be staking practically everything on the outcome of the election, for if Mr. Roosevelt still should win he would have things very much more his own way so far as an effective constitutional check by the Supreme Court is concerned.

Horses, Horses, Horses

WITH the spread into new states of legalized race-track betting the United States has seen also a malodorous spread of gambling publicity. Some newspapers now give over their entire front pages in certain editions to results of horse and dog races, to long entry lists, "scratches" and "dope" on expected winners.

More solemn news of world doings abdicates its position of eminence and the deliberations of the League of Nations become "also rans," giving over the journalistic pole to "Tilly Tonka."

England may have sunk the system of naval ratios; Germany may have repudiated the Versailles Treaty; Moscow may have heard plans for Communist plots throughout the world, but such news pales beside the flying manes of "Festoon," "Idle Flirt," "High Delight" and "Little Dinah."

Joseph Stalin retreats to the inside pages, leaving the headlines to the odds on "Capitalist"; Mussolini is disqualified at the copy desk as "Palsie Walzie" frisks before the grandstand. President Roosevelt may upset the calculations of the National Association of Manufacturers, but none of his executive orders breaks the stride of "Snoopy Bob" on the front page.

Obviously here is no effort to lead and mold public opinion to constructive ends. Hardly is there a true reflection of public tastes and interests, for all the world cannot be sitting in the grandstand cheering the horses on, nor can the horizon of the average man be the race track fence.

Of course press absorption in horse racing is a passing phase, as it was when racing was in its heyday at the Saratoga tracks after the Civil War. But is there not danger that the newspapers which set out to mirror each passing public fad will ultimately make such an art of writing down to the general public that they will find themselves consistently undershooting even the great average of human interests and preoccupations?

An American Hero-Myth

Book News of the Day

ROY P. BASLER'S purpose in THE LINCOLN LEGEND (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) has been to show the development of the apotheosis of Abraham Lincoln, comparable to the hero-myths of other nations. The author's original intention was to confine his study to purely literary treatments of Lincoln, of which there is a great and constantly growing mass. But as his work progressed he found that literature and folklore overlapped and that in order to trace the development of the popular conception of Lincoln it was necessary to include with poetry, fiction, drama and biography the gradual accumulations of reminiscence, hearsay, anecdote and current belief which crystallize in folklore.

As regards the writer's analysis of literary treatments of Lincoln, it is noteworthy that he gives chief place to the work of Whitman and Drinkwater. In the four poems printed in a "Sequel to Drum-Taps," Whitman came closest to a human Lincoln, and in the play "Abraham Lincoln," Drinkwater has presented an interpretation that blends the man and the ideal hero into a figure both vast and appealing.

Among biographies, Mr. Basler's choices are Lord Charnwood's and that of Nathaniel Wright Stephenson—Charnwood's because it is not written for Americans, and is "the best combination of criticism and admiration yet to appear"; Stephenson's because, more than any other biography, it is a study of the character behind the statesman.

The contrast between the way Lincoln was regarded in 1861 and the eulogies heaped upon the martyred President in 1865 was stupendous. Almost immediately after the assassination there arose a wave of hero-worship, a disposition to symbolize him as the savior of the Union, the Emancipator and the great American, and withal a deluge of anecdotes, now partly disproved by biographies but still widely current in popular belief. His first biographers required material about his early life, and persons who knew him in frontier days obligingly furnished reminiscences. So there came into being the stories of his boyhood, of the character of his mother, his altruism, sagacity and prowess, his hatred of slavery, his love of Ann Rutledge, and later the tenderness of Father Abraham who apparently spent much of his time pardoning deserters.

Although this book is in no possible sense debunking, it leaves the reader with a faint feeling of loss, unreasonable perhaps in the face of the author's sincere admiration for Lincoln and his reiterated conclusion that Lincoln was worthy to be made a symbol of justice, mercy, spiritual and intellectual strength, or of democracy and freedom, and that though many details of Lincoln folklore are probably not true, the legend of Lincoln as the prophet of a new world has passed into a poetic truth greater than history.

W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Methodism's New Era

By Frank L. Perrin

AFTER a century of disunion it is now the hope of church leaders, both North and South, that an acceptable basis of reunion has been worked out at the joint conference of Methodists now being held at Evanston, Illinois. During all these years, because of differences which arose in the church because of divergent opinions regarding slavery long before the war between the states, and a somewhat less vital question affecting the rights of lay members in the church conferences, three branches of Methodism have stood more or less in the position of rivals. For more than a decade there have been efforts to restore the original union status.

It has been my good fortune, in earlier years, to know quite intimately many of the leaders of the Methodist Church, both North and South. For the most part these were virile and resourceful men, all qualified by uncompromising conviction and by education and training to carry on the work for which they had volunteered. In the North in a much earlier time, I knew the circuit riders, the lay preachers, and the presiding elders before they came to be known as superintendents. For the most part they were literate, albeit some had graduated from the forge, the carpenter's bench, or the old-time tavern. They spoke extemporaneously—and long.

Like the prophets of old they were fed, as they sojourned, without inquiring as to the source. Our farm home, which was near the little country church with its dizzy spire and mysterious, hidden bell, was a hospitable haven for the preachers. My compensation for the extra work entailed in caring for their horses was the absolute certainty of being permitted to share in the specially prepared dinners and suppers provided for the guests of honor.

* * *

One of these frequent visitors was a rotund and approachable presiding elder. Two of his brothers were Methodist preachers—one of them having served an earlier apprenticeship as a tavern keeper. This particular friend, whom I was permitted to address as "Uncle Joe," won my regard by always being willing to "swap" jackknives or other articles of commerce. One Saturday afternoon, before the evening meeting, he acquired in a trade a jingly little bell from a string of discarded sleigh bells. He placed it in the tail pocket of his ministerial Prince Albert, and in drawing out his handkerchief while preaching that evening the bell was dislodged and rambled musically down the rostrum steps.

"Uncle Joe," during a long-past administration, served as Consul at Marseilles, France. Long after his return he visited me and we recalled many incidents of bygone days while he rather impressively reminded me of the continuing economic problems of superannuated Methodist preachers.

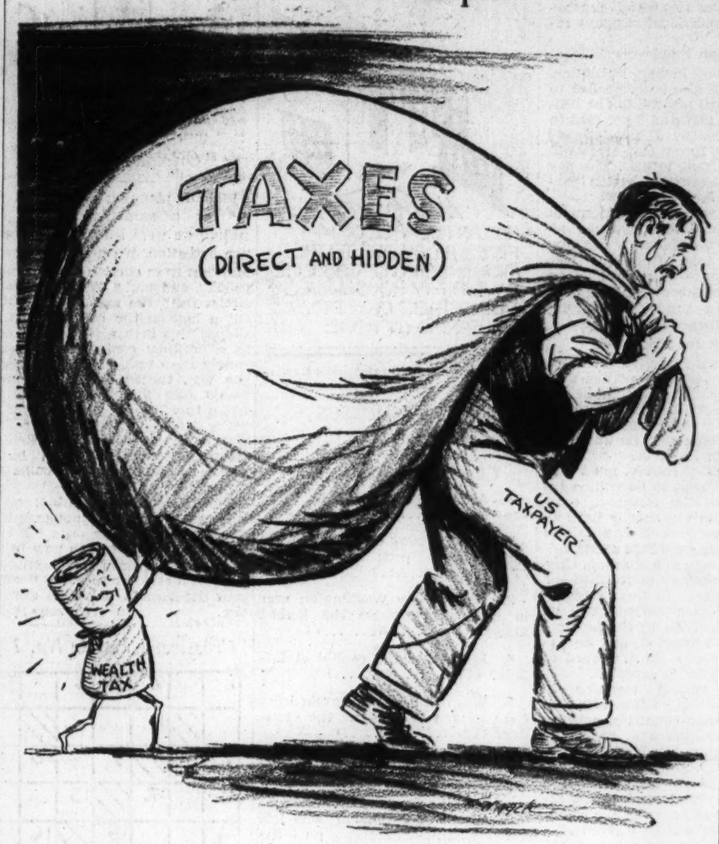
A former communicant who retired voluntarily with a more or less honorable record, may be permitted, I assume, to speak or write appraisingly of the workers in the great army of Methodists of whatever section or particular designation. They are, on the whole, a militant and courageous lot of men and women and boys and girls. Carrying the slightly varying banners of their faith, they are unapologetic and, in the main, uncompromising. Today, it seems, the regional, or sectional, or racial problems which so long perplexed and divided them have been forgotten or have been minimized because of the realization of the need of a closer union in the service which they seek to render.

* * *

I suppose it was never inquired by the men and women in China to whom a friend of mine, a Methodist bishop, carried his interpretation of the Gospel, whether he was Methodist North or Methodist South. The word of hope and regeneration which seeks a responsive heart, or which is sought and perhaps found, bears no trade-mark of creed or section or color.

The opportunities for missionary teaching even in the United States did not end with the coming of what we of this era regard as a higher civilization in the West, and the founding of schools and colleges everywhere. Our friends who are known as Methodists of whatever designation were conspicuous as the pathfinders, trail blazers and torchbearers of the prairie and forest regions west of the Ohio. Their courage and consecration provided the invulnerable shield of protection in days and years of hardship. These pioneers were troubled not at all by sectional prejudices or regional jealousies. It is commendable if those who have assumed the burdens they once bore have realized the wisdom and the necessity of now putting all these aside that they themselves may be the better equipped to share in the work of the world.

The Promised "Helper"



Great Silences in Little Places

IF ONE hails from the great open spaces, and prefers not to speak when in the company of others, but to sit with a far-away look in his clear blue eyes, he is treated as a normal person. But suppose you're city folk—you are, at that—and you're highly civilized from living in the midst of millions with whom you've been taught to be sociable and companionable. It's mighty queer if you don't break forth eloquently whenever you're in the presence of others, for is not the social broadcasting of your experiences and the attentive reception of others' the very foundation of urban life?

If the above is true, then the logical development from the assembling of seven or eight or two or three people in a twelve-by-twelve cubicle, a cubicle that's a necessary part of city life, is for those people to talk with each other amusedly and animatedly. But no such situation develops when a group of people gather in an elevator—the result is a complete and stunning silence.

Yes, in an elevator. A complete and stunning silence.

Take any number of persons and whether they are friends or foes, relatives or strangers, meditative or thoughtful, they simply will not carry on a decent amount of casual conversation in an elevator. And yet upon emerging from its doors away go their tongues with a flip and a bang and they chat and laugh and quip and sally just as they're expected to do.

* * *

What is the reason? Is it the sinking sensation the downward motion of the machine imparts that makes them physically and mentally immobile? Or is it the glued-to-the-floor fixation that comes from the rising rush of the nicely decorated box? Perhaps they haven't been introduced. But some *are* acquainted.

Certainly it isn't a kind of bashfulness—an impulse to hide one's vocal brilliance in the presence of alien ears. After all, there are plenty of occasions during the day when you'll let off steam for no other reason than that there are others within earshot.

Take a good residential hotel of twelve floors and an automatic elevator. Take it at 7:30 in the morning. On the twelfth two businessmen who by chance are employed in the same office stand volubly planning their day's enterprises while awaiting the arrival of the elevator.

The metal door slides noiselessly, they step inside, and immediately they are transformed. Their lips are sealed, their eyes are blank, and their general posture one of uncompromising aloofness.

At the eleventh floor a group enters. There are two law-school students, two benevolent members of the ladies' welfare society, and a bright-faced individual obviously bursting with information. But the effect on them is the same. Mulligan vs. Drumm dies on the lips of the students; the two ladies sidle, crablike, into a corner with nondescript, faintly ironic stares. The face of the fellow-loving person fades like the rising sun passing into a bank of clouds.

By the time the fifth floor is reached the elevator is well filled with an extremely awkward, rather pompously posing batch of humanity. Some find interest in the fan revolving blithely in one corner. Some concentrate stony-eyed on their neighbors' backs.

* * *

The bliss of martyrdom comes oft to those who least expect it. In this case the good-natured fellow of the eleventh floor becomes suddenly inspired. As the machine descends swiftly from the first to the lobby, he desperately jabs his thumb against a little red button and brings the car to a jerking stop.

"I'm sorry." Like a football player he gets his whole body behind the words and shoves them out. "I'm sorry," he repeats to that group of hurried people who have three quarters of an hour to get their breakfasts in the dining hall and reach their places of employ. "I've forgotten my fountain pen." And the thumb shoots rashly against the button marked eleven.

Now it has taken the car several minutes to come down, for it has stopped at about every floor. And it's on its way up again. There are murmurs like the growling of a thunderstorm on the other side of a mountain. Then the bars drop and a herd of words stampede. Men mention exigencies of their work and women discuss necessity of timely breakfasts.

The little man checks the machine once more and casting a rapt smile of benediction on his noisy fellows sends the car toward the lobby again. And he begins to talk. He answers the remarks the others have made. And his face is once more sunny as he guides his talkative herd forth on the ground floor.

Sad to say, his fine courage was able to relieve an appalling situation in one spot only. Elevator silences persist everywhere and await the genius of hundreds of social mechanics.

G. C. L.

The Wide Horizon

The Kingfish Question

By Frederick W. Carr

MANY curious pieces of sabotage were collected by the Government for the mass trial of the I. W. W. during the World War. The most numerous were bits of trees into which spikes had been cunningly driven in the hope of shattering saws cutting the timber for airplane uses. Undeniable as was the evidence of intention to interfere with the prosecution of the war, the Government reluctantly sidetracked it. The hitch lay in hooking up the misdeeds with the men on trial. But what was unmistakably theirs was their literature. They had set down their doctrine in type where it could not be escaped. On their own testimony the Government convicted 100 men.

Somewhat similarly a single man is on trial in the court of public opinion for what he has done in Louisiana. He is not an I. W. W. nor has he any relationship to the I. W. W.'s, but is a United States Senator. The illustration applies only because Huey P. Long has had many things said about him which may or may not be true, and because he has left a written and public record of himself. On this Senator Long can be exonerated or found guilty.

* * *

The charge brought against the Senator is a degree of dictatorship, a partial canceling of representative government, a damage done to democracy, an exploitation of self at the cost of self-government. If he has only engaged in a quarrel with rival politicians, that is Louisiana's business. If he chooses to preach redistribution of wealth, that is his right. The nation is concerned solely if he has virtually set up a different type of government in his State; if, while keeping the traditional forms, he has perverted them, so that over a course of years the continuance of his rule would substantially alter American institutions in Louisiana and, by imitation, possibly elsewhere in the country.

Friends of the Senator avoid this issue. They answer criticism with criticism. They attack the Senator's opponents. But obviously it is no reply to the charge of dictatorship to declare that there are bad politicians and bad corporations in Louisiana. The American system has its orderly methods for dealing with such. As the United States Supreme Court observed in the "hot oil" case in January, "The point is not one of motives but of constitutional authority, for which the best of motives is not a substitute."

No matter how sordid the New Orleans "ring" may be, Senator Long in combating it is not justified in taking any measure of self-government away from the citizens of his State—nor has he needed to. Neither has it been necessary in Louisiana to nullify, on occasion, the customary methods of lawmaking in order to deal with business.

Another defense of the Senator asserts that if the people do not like him they can vote him out. A law for the recall of officials is on the Louisiana statute books. But as the political "boss" of Louisiana he has built himself so great a political machine that in a statewide election numerous critics feel today there is little use going to vote. Voting out a "boss" is not a simple matter.

* * *

The issue which will not be obscured is what Huey Long has or has not done to democracy. He has made his own open record. It stands in the laws he has written and the personal manner in which he passed them, which everyone could see. There is no controversy about these facts.

As to their interpretation there will be differences. But the conclusion that most Americans will come to is that Huey Long is introducing something into his State with which the 48 states have hitherto been acquainted only by hearsay. It is not used to seeing local government whittled down, to watching arbitrary power consolidated to an extreme degree in the hands of one man controlling the state government, and to observing the legislative authority of the State employed to deal out spiteful punishment. The American public does not witness with complacence a legislature passing its laws so nearly by ukase.

The case of the Public vs. Huey P. Long is a strong one. The role of a little autocrat in the United States is, after all, unenviable. The sentiment of the nation is against it. It isn't worth the price. Huey Long has the chance to begin a new career much more satisfying by backtracking on the dictatorial.

Mirror of Opinion

A Good Woman

THE average woman is an ornament to the society in which she moves, a blessing in her home, an influence for good wherever she goes. Thackeray has said that "men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, stupid minds or gross tastes." A good woman is the noblest work of the Creator, and a real lady is known wherever one meets her. She does not simper, nor gossip, nor make herself conspicuous in dress or conduct.

In time of physical affliction her fortitude is proverbial. She will sacrifice comfort on occasion and while nursing the sick can endure more than a half dozen men. As a rule the judgment of a sensible woman is better than that of an experienced man. Her perceptions are more acute in emergencies and her intuition is more dependable than the convictions of a person sure of himself.—*Salt Lake City* (Utah) *Tribune.*